History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 3

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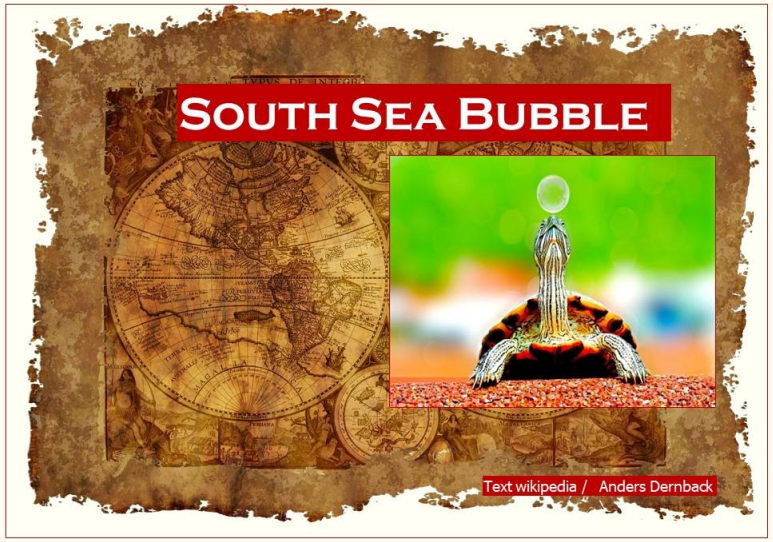
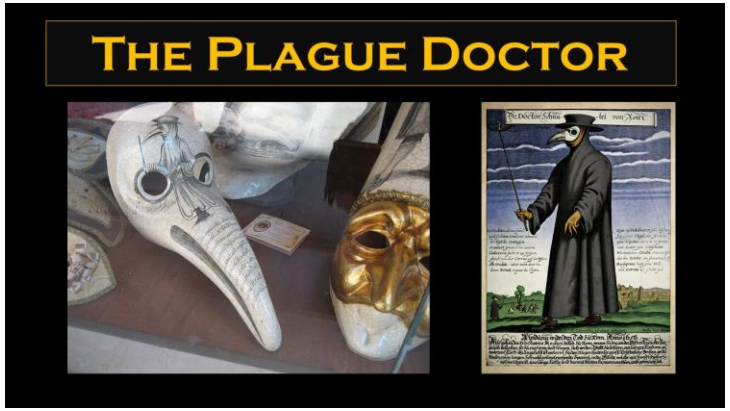
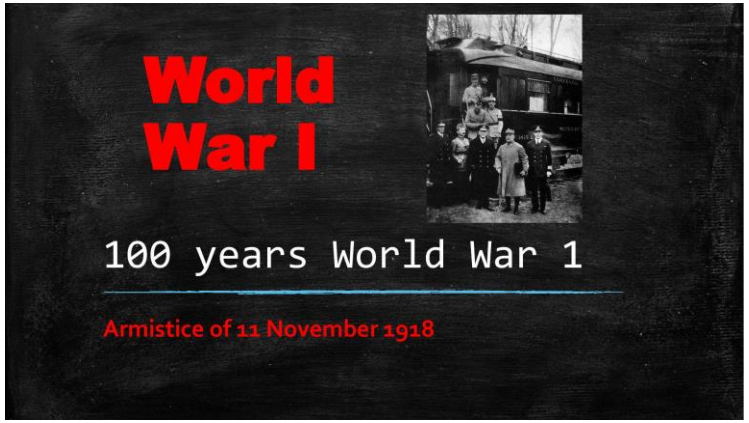






- South Sea Bubble
- The Medicis
- The Plague Doctor
- White Terror (Spain)
- World War I

South Sea Bubble

Text wikipedia / Anders Dernback

South Sea Bubble

The South Sea Company (officially The Governor and Company of the merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for the encouragement of fishing) was a British joint-stock company founded in 1711, created as a public-private partnership to consolidate and reduce the cost of national debt. The company was also granted a monopoly to trade with South America and nearby islands, hence its name (the modern use of the term "South Seas" to refer to the entire South Pacific was unknown in England at the time). When the company was created, Britain was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession and Spain controlled South America. There was no realistic prospect that trade would take place, and the company never realised any significant profit from its monopoly. Company stock rose greatly in value as it expanded its operations dealing in government debt, peaking in 1720 before collapsing to little above its original flotation price; the economic bubble became known as the South Sea Bubble.

South Sea Bubble

In Great Britain, a considerable number of people were ruined by the share collapse, and the national economy greatly reduced as a result. The founders of the scheme engaged in insider trading, using their advance knowledge of when national debt was to be consolidated to make large profits from purchasing debt in advance. Huge bribes were given to politicians to support the Acts of Parliament necessary for the scheme. Company money was used to deal in its own shares, and selected individuals purchasing shares were given loans backed by those same shares to spend on purchasing more shares. The expectation of profits from trade with South America was used to encourage the public to purchase shares, but the bubble prices reached far beyond the profits of the slave trade

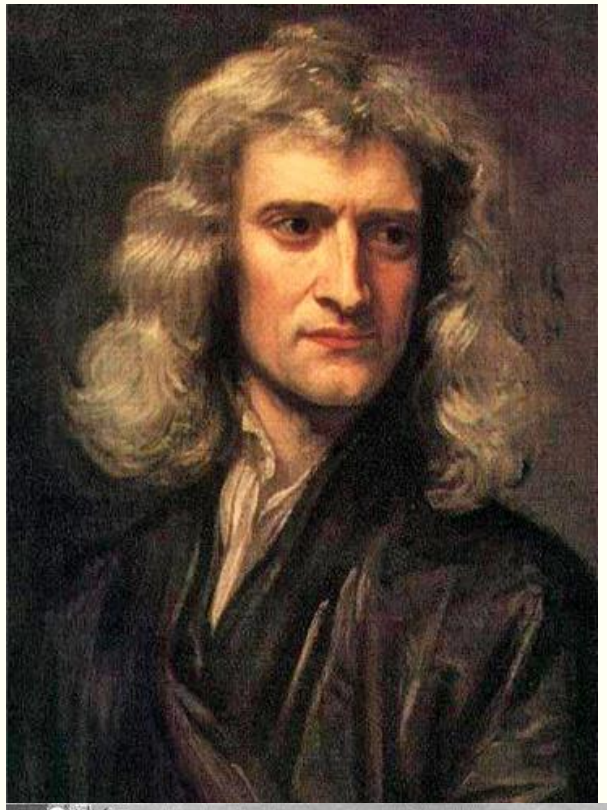
South Sea Bubble

A parliamentary inquiry was held after the crash to discover its causes. A number of politicians were disgraced, and people found to have profited unlawfully from the company had assets confiscated proportionate to their gains (most had already been rich men and remained so). The company was restructured and continued to operate for more than a century after the Bubble. The headquarters were in Threadneedle Street, at the centre of the financial district in London. At the time of these events, the Bank of England was also a private company dealing in national debt, and the crash of its rival consolidated its position as banker to the British government.

Hogarthian image of the 1720 "South Sea Bubble" from the mid-19th century, by Edward Matthew Ward, Tate Gallery

South Sea Bubble

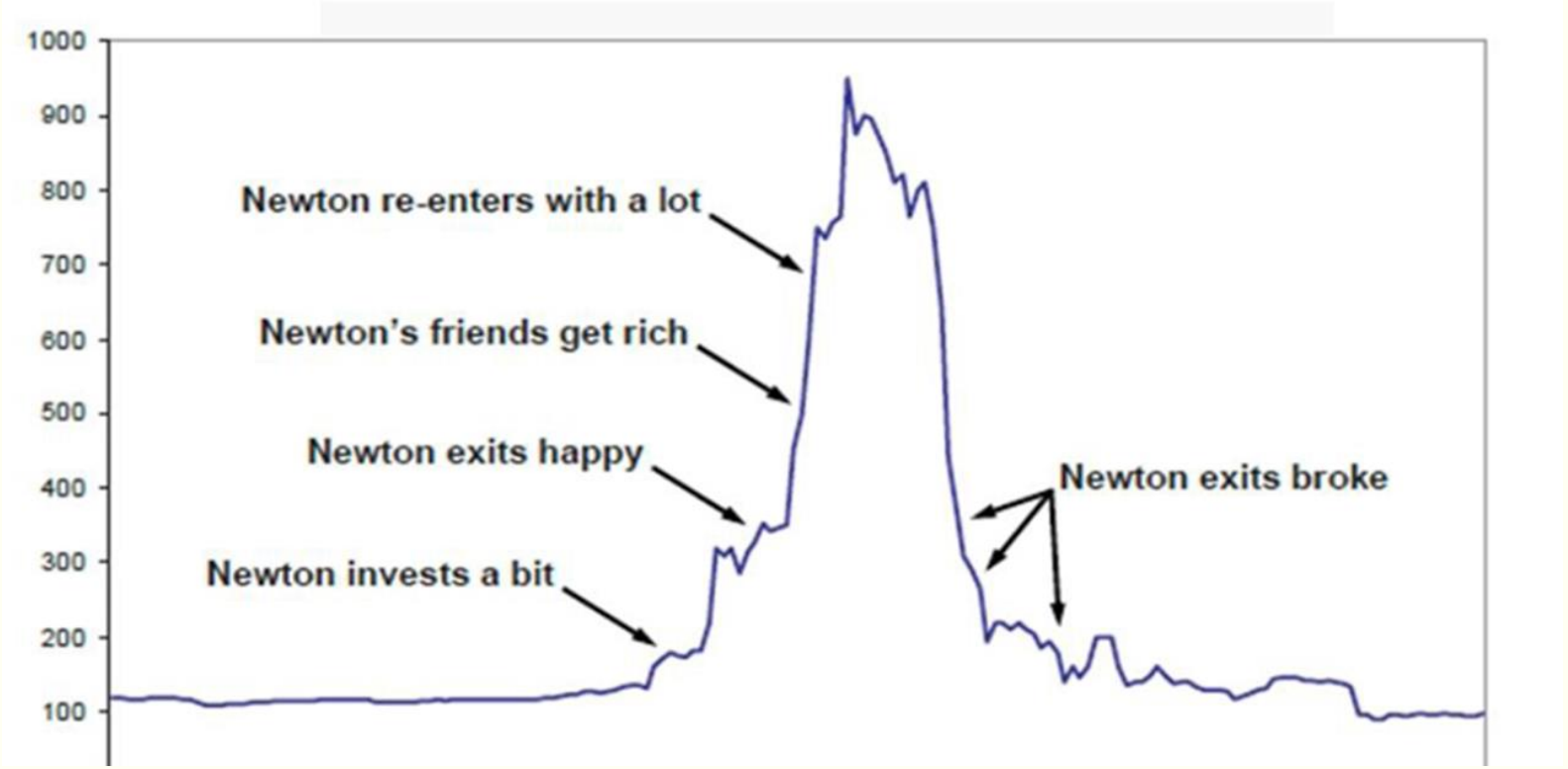
In August 1710 Robert Harley was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in a government of commission. The government at this time had become reliant on the Bank of England. This was a privately owned company, chartered 16 years previously, which had obtained a monopoly as the lender to Westminster, in return for arranging and managing loans to the government. The government had become dissatisfied with the service it was receiving and Harley was actively seeking new ways to improve the national finances.



NEWTON

Newton Lost about

20 000 Pound
Exit broke

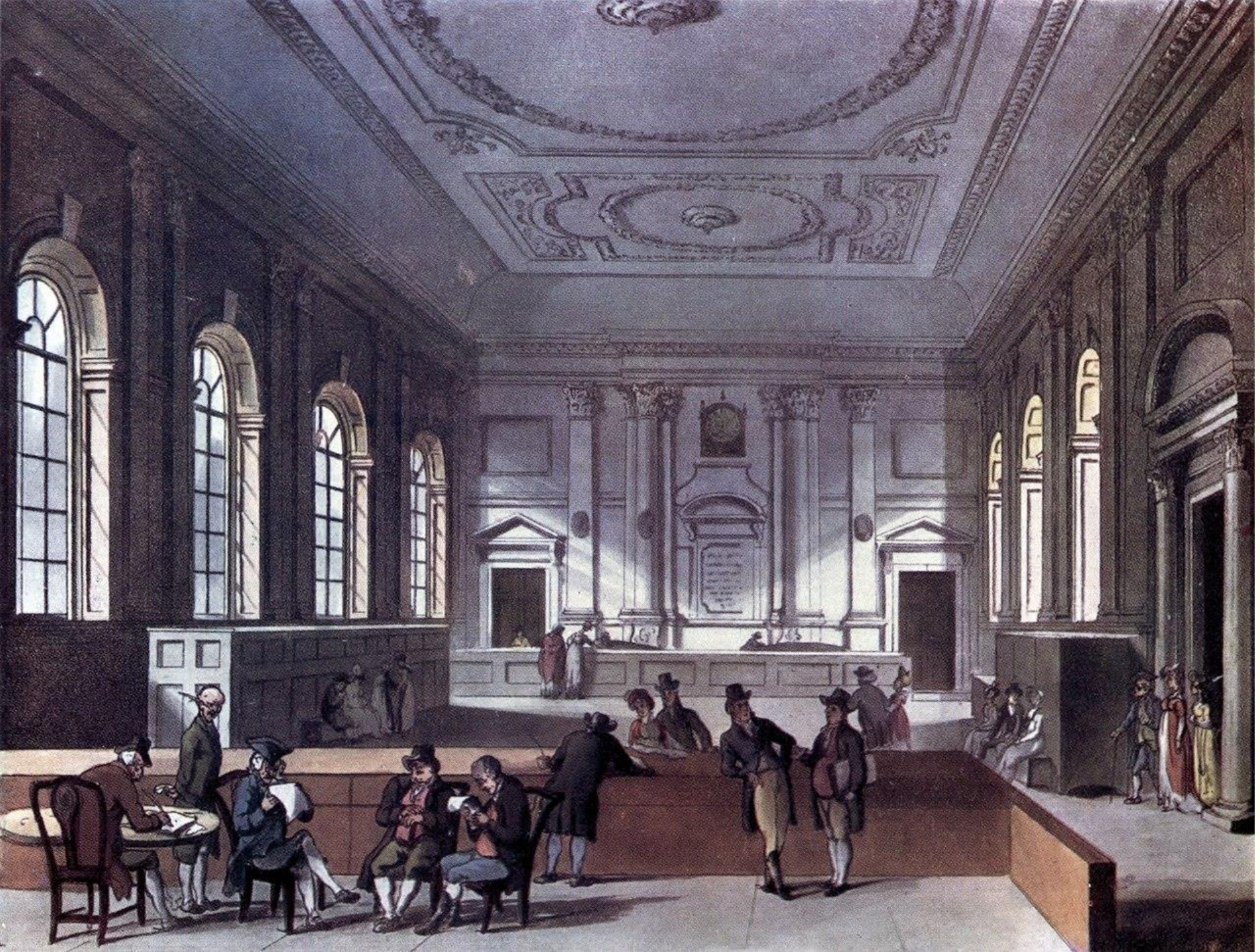


South Sea Bubble

The "night singer of shares" sold stock on the streets during the South Sea Bubble (Amsterdam, 1720)

South Sea Bubble

A new Parliament met in November 1710 with a resolve to attend to national finances, which were suffering significantly from two simultaneous wars: the war with France, which ended in 1713, and the Great Northern War, which was not to end until 1721. Harley came prepared, with detailed accounts of the situation of the national debt, which was customarily a piecemeal affair, with different government departments arranging their own loans as the need arose. He released the information steadily, continually adding new reports of debts incurred and scandalous expenditure, until in January 1711 the House of Commons agreed to appoint a committee to investigate the entire debt. The committee included Harley himself; the two Auditors of the Imprests, whose task was to investigate government spending; Harley's brother Edward; and Paul Foley, his brother-in-law. Also included were the Secretary of the Treasury, William Lowndes, who had had significant responsibility for reminting the entire debased British coinage in 1696; and John Aislabie who represented the October Club, a group of around 200 MPs who had agreed to vote together



The Dividend Hall of South Sea House, 1810

South Sea Bubble

Harley's first concern was to find £300,000 for the next quarter's pay for the British army operating in Europe under Marlborough. This was provided by a private consortium of Edward Gibbon, George Caswall and Hoare's Bank. The Bank of England had been operating a state lottery on behalf of the government, but this had not been particularly successful in 1710, and another had already begun in 1711. This too was performing poorly, so Harley granted authority to sell tickets to John Blunt, a director of the Hollow Sword Blade Company, which despite its name was an unofficial bank. With sales commencing on 3 March 1711, tickets had completely sold out by the 7th. This was the first truly successful English state lottery.

THE SOUTH-SEA HOUSE in Bishopsgate Street
Published according to Act of Parliament, 1754, for Stowe's Survey.
Bowles Sculp.
4

1754 engraving of Old South Sea House, the headquarters of the South Sea Company, burned down in 1826, on the corner of Bishopsgate Street and Threadneedle Street in the City of London

South Sea Bubble

The success was shortly followed by another, larger, lottery, "The Two Million Adventure" or "The Classis", with tickets costing £100, a top prize of £20,000 and every ticket winning a prize of at least £10. Although prizes were advertised by their total amount, they were paid in the form of a fixed annuity over a period of years, so that the government effectively held the prize money as a loan until it was paid out to the winners. Marketing was handled by members of the Sword Blade syndicate, Gibbon selling £200,000 of tickets and earning £4,500 commission, and Blunt selling £993,000. Charles Blunt (a relative) was made Paymaster of the lottery with expenses of £5,000.

Conception of the Company

The national debt investigation had concluded that a total of £9,000,000 was owed, without any allocated income to pay it off. Edward Harley and John Blunt together had devised a scheme to consolidate this debt in much the same way that the Bank of England had consolidated previous debts, although the Bank still held the monopoly on operating as a bank. All holders of the debt would be required to surrender it to a new company, the South Sea Company, which in return would issue shares to the same amount. The government would pay the company £568,279 10s 0d (6% interest plus expenses) annually, which would be distributed as a dividend to shareholders. The company was also given a monopoly to trade with South America, a potentially lucrative enterprise, but one controlled by Spain, with whom Britain was at war.

South Sea Bubble

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Janssen#/media/File:Sir_Theordore_Janssen_and_Friends._c.1720_Attributed_to_Hogarth.jpg

Sir Theodore Janssen, possibly with fellow founders of the South Sea Company. c.1720 Attributed to William Hogarth

South Sea Bubble

At that time, when continental America was being explored and colonized, Europeans applied the term "South Seas" only to South America and surrounding waters. The concession both held out the potential for future profits and encouraged a desire for an end to the war, necessary if any profits were to be made. The original suggestion for the South Sea scheme came from William Paterson, one of the founders of the Bank of England and the financially disastrous Darien Scheme. Harley was rewarded for the scheme by being created Earl of Oxford on 23 May 1711, and was promoted to Lord High Treasurer. With a more secure position, he began secret peace negotiations with France. Commercially, since the lotteries were discredited, some of the debt intended to be consolidated under the scheme was available in the open market before the scheme was announced, at a discounted rate of £55 per £100 nominal value. This allowed anyone with advance knowledge to buy debt cheap and sell at an immediate profit, and made it possible for Harley to bring further financial supporters into the scheme, such as James Bateman and Theodore Janssen

The Lord High Treasurer bears a white staff as his symbol of office. This is William Cecil, 1st Baron Burghley.

The post of Lord High Treasurer or Lord Treasurer was an English government position and has been a British government position since the Acts of Union of 1707. A holder of the post would be the third-highest-ranked Great Officer of State, below the Lord High Steward and the Lord High Chancellor.

South Sea Bubble

Daniel Defoe commented:

Unless the Spaniards are to be divested of common sense, infatuate, and given up, abandoning their own commerce, throwing away the only valuable stake they have left in the world, and in short, bent on their own ruin, we cannot suggest that they will ever, on any consideration, or for any equivalent, part with so valuable, indeed so inestimable a jewel, as the exclusive trade to their own plantations.

The originators of the scheme knew that there was no money to invest in a trading venture, and no realistic expectation that there would ever be a trade to exploit, but the potential for great wealth was widely publicised at every opportunity, so as to encourage interest in the scheme. The objective for the founders was to create a company which they could use to become wealthy, and which offered future scope for further government deals

South Sea Bubble

Portrait of **Daniel Defoe**, National Maritime Museum, London

Daniel Defoe (1660 – 24 April 1731), born Daniel Foe, was an English trader, writer, journalist, pamphleteer and spy. He is most famous for his novel Robinson Crusoe, which is second only to the Bible in its number of translations. He has been seen as one of the earliest proponents of the English novel, and helped to popularise the form in Britain with others such as Aphra Behn and Samuel Richardson

South Sea Bubble

Flotation

The "night singer of shares" sold stock on the streets during the South Sea Bubble (Amsterdam, 1720)
The Charter for the company was drawn up by Blunt, based on that of the Bank of England. Blunt was paid £3,846 for his services in setting up the company. Directors would be elected every three years and shareholders would meet twice a year. The company employed a Cashier, Secretary and Accountant. The Governor was intended to be an honorary position, and the position was later customarily held by the ruling monarch. The charter allowed the full court of directors to nominate a smaller committee to act on any matter on its behalf. Directors of the Bank of England and of the East India Company were disbarred from being a director of the South Sea Company. Any ship of more than 500 tons owned by the company was to have a Church of England clergyman on board.

South Sea Bubble

The exchange of government debt for stock was to occur in five separate lots. The first two of these, totaling £2.75 million from about 200 large investors, had already been arranged before the company's charter was issued on 10 September 1711. The government itself exchanged £0.75 million of its own debt held by different departments (at this time, individual office holders were responsible for money in their charge, and were at liberty to invest it to their own advantage before it was required). Harley exchanged £8,000 of debt and was appointed Governor of the new company. Blunt, Caswall and Sawbridge together provided £65,000, Janssen £25,000 of his own plus £250,000 from a foreign consortium, Decker £49,000, Sir Ambrose Crawley £36,791. The company had a Sub-Governor, Bateman; a Deputy Governor, Ongley; and 30 ordinary directors. In total, nine of the directors were politicians, five were members of the Sword Blade consortium, and seven more were financial magnates who had been attracted to the scheme.

South Sea Bubble

The company created a coat of arms with the motto A Gadibus usque ad Auroram ("from Cadiz to the dawn") and rented a large house in the City as its headquarters. Seven sub-committees were created to handle its everyday business, the most important being the "Committee for the affairs of the company". The Sword Blade company was retained as their banker and on the strength of its new government connections issued notes in its own right, notwithstanding the Bank of England monopoly. The task of the Company Secretary was to oversee trading activities; the Accountant, Grigsby, was responsible for registering and issuing stock; and the Cashier, Robert Knight, acted as Blunt's personal assistant at a salary of £200 per year.

South Sea Bubble

The slave trade

The Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 granted Britain an Asiento lasting 30 years to supply the Spanish colonies with 4,800 slaves per year. Britain was permitted to open offices in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Cartagena, Havana, Panama, Portobello and Vera Cruz to arrange the Atlantic slave trade. One ship of no more than 500 tons could be sent to one of these places each year (the Navío de Permiso) with general trade goods. One quarter of the profits were to be reserved for the King of Spain. There was provision for two extra sailings at the start of the contract. The Asiento was granted in the name of Queen Anne and then contracted to the company.

South Sea Bubble

By July the company had arranged contracts with the Royal African Company to supply the necessary African slaves to Jamaica. Ten pounds was paid for a slave aged over 16, £8 for one under 16 but over 10. Two-thirds were to be male, and 90% adult. The company trans-shipped 1,230 slaves from Jamaica to America in the first year, plus any that might have been added (against standing instructions) by the ship's captains on their own behalf. On arrival of the first cargoes, the local authorities refused to accept the Asiento, which had still not been officially confirmed there by the Spanish authorities. The slaves were eventually sold at a loss in the West Indies.

South Sea Bubble

In 1714 the government announced that a quarter of profits would be reserved for the Queen and a further 7.5% for a financial advisor, Manasseh Gilligan. Some Company board members refused to accept the contract on these terms, and the government was obliged to reverse its decision.Despite these setbacks, the company continued, having raised £200,000 to finance the operations.In 1714 2,680 slaves were carried, and for 1716–17, 13,000 more, but the trade continued to be unprofitable. An import duty of 33 pieces of eight was charged on each slave (although for this purpose some slaves might be counted only as a fraction of a slave, depending on quality). One of the extra trade ships was sent to Cartagena in 1714 carrying woollen goods, despite warnings that there was no market for them there, and they remained unsold for two years.

Changes of management

The company was heavily dependent on the goodwill of government; when the government changed, so too did the company board. In 1714 one of the directors who had been sponsored by Harley, Arthur Moore, had attempted to send 60 tons of private goods on board the company ship. He was dismissed as a director, but the result was the beginning of Harley's fall from favour with the company. On 27 July 1714, Harley was replaced as Lord High Treasurer as a result of a disagreement that had broken out within the Tory faction in parliament. Queen Anne died on 1 August 1714; and at the election of directors in 1715 the Prince of Wales (the future King George II) was elected as Governor of the Company. The new King George I and the Prince of Wales both had significant holdings in the company, as did some prominent Whig politicians, including James Craggs the Elder, the Earl of Halifax and Sir Joseph Jekyll. James Craggs, as Postmaster General, was responsible for intercepting mail on behalf of the government to obtain political and financial information. All Tory politicians were removed from the board and replaced with businessmen. The Whigs Horatio Townshend, brother in law of Robert Walpole, and the Duke of Argyll were elected directors.

South Sea Bubble

The new government led to a revival of the company's share value, which had fallen below its issue price. The previous government had failed to make the interest payments to the company for the last two years, owing more than £1 million. The new administration insisted the debt be written off, but allowed the company to issue new shares to stockholders to the value of the missed payments. At around £10 million, this now represented half the share capital issued in the entire country. In 1714 the company had 2,000 to 3,000 shareholders, more than either of its rivals

South Sea Bubble

By the time of the next directors' **elections in 1718** politics had changed again, with a schism within the Whigs between Walpole's faction supporting the Prince of Wales and James Stanhope's supporting the King. Argyll and Townshend were dismissed as directors, as were surviving Tories Sir Richard Hoare and George Pitt, and King George I became governor. Four MPs remained directors, as did six people holding government financial offices. The Sword Blade Company remained bankers to the South Sea, and indeed had flourished despite the company's dubious legal position. Blunt and Sawbridge remained South Sea directors, and they had been joined by Gibbon and Child. Caswall had retired as a South Sea director to concentrate on the Sword Blade business. In November 1718 Sub-Governor Bateman and Deputy Governor Shepheard both died. Leaving aside the honorary position of Governor, this left the company suddenly without its two most senior and experienced directors. They were replaced by Sir John Fellowes as Sub-Governor and Charles Joye as Deputy.

South Sea Bubble

War

In 1718 war broke out with Spain once again, in the War of the Quadruple Alliance. The company's assets in South America were seized, which the company claimed cost it £300,000. Any prospect of profit from trade, for which the company had purchased ships and had been planning its next ventures, disappeared.

Refinancing government debt Events in France now came to influence the future of the company.A Scottish economist and financier, John Law, exiled after killing a man in a duel, had travelled around Europe before settling in France. There he founded a bank, which in December 1718 became the Banque Royale, national bank of France, while Law himself was granted sweeping powers to control the economy of France, which operated largely by royal decree.Law's remarkable success was known in financial circles throughout Europe, and now came to inspire Blunt and his associates to make greater efforts to grow their own concerns.

South Sea Bubble

In February 1719 Craggs explained to the House of Commons a new scheme for improving the national debt by converting the annuities issued after the 1710 lottery into South Sea stock. By Act of Parliament, the company was granted the right to issue £1,150 of new stock for every £100 per annum of annuity which was surrendered. The government would pay 5% per annum on the stock created, which would halve their annual bill. The conversion was voluntary, amounting to £2.5 million new stock if all converted. The company was to make an additional new loan to the government pro-rata up to £750,000, again at 5%. The South Sea company presented the offer to the public in July 1719. In March there was an abortive attempt to restore the Old Pretender, James Edward Stuart, to the throne of Britain, with a small landing of troops in Scotland. They were defeated at the Battle of Glen Shiel on 10 June. The Sword Blade company spread a rumour that the Pretender had been captured, and the general euphoria encouraged the South Sea share price to rise from £100, where it had been in the spring, to £114. Annuitants were still paid out at the same money value of shares, the company keeping the profit from the rise in value before issuing. About two-thirds of the in-force annuities were exchanged.

South Sea Bubble

The government received a cash payment and lower overall interest on the debt. Importantly, it also gained control over when the debt had to be repaid, which was not before seven years but then at its discretion. This avoided the risk that debt might become repayable at some future point just when the government needed to borrow more, and could be forced into paying higher interest rates. The payment to the government was to be used to buy in any debt not subscribed to the scheme, which although it helped the government also helped the company by removing possibly competing securities from the market, including large holdings by the Bank of England.

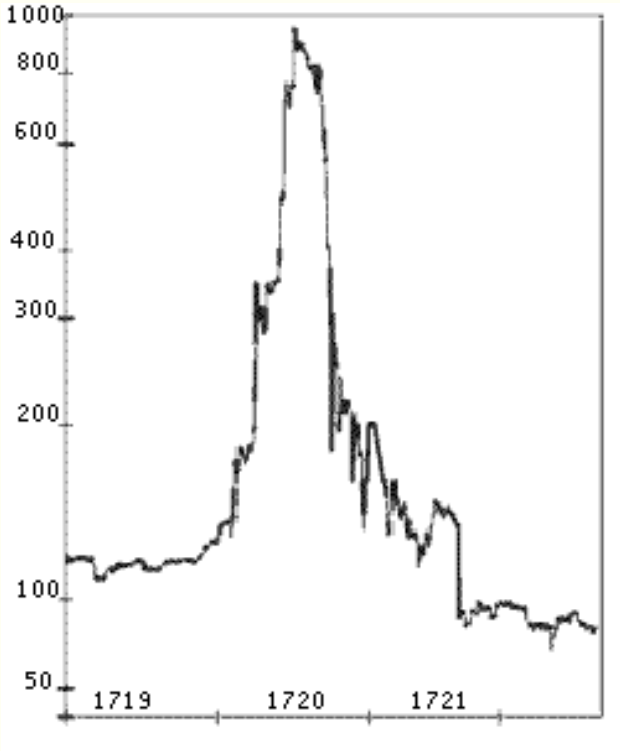
Company stock was now trading at £123, so the issue amounted to an injection of £5 million of new money into a booming economy just as interest rates were falling. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Britain at this point was estimated as £64.4 million

South Sea Bubble

Public announcement

On 21 January the plan was presented to the board of the South Sea Company, and on 22 January Chancellor of the Exchequer John Aislabie presented it to Parliament. The House was stunned into silence, but on recovering proposed that the Bank of England should be invited to make a better offer. In response, the South Sea increased its cash payment to £3.5 million, while the Bank proposed to undertake the conversion with a payment of £5.5 million and a fixed conversion price of £170 per £100 face value Bank stock. On 1 February, the company negotiators led by Blunt raised their offer to £4 million plus a proportion of £3.5 million depending on how much of the debt was converted. They also agreed that the interest rate would reduce after four years instead of seven, and agreed to sell on behalf of the government £1 million of Exchequer bills (formerly handled by the Bank). The House accepted the South Sea offer. Bank stock fell sharply.

South Sea Bubble



Perhaps **the first sign of difficulty** came when the South Sea Company announced that its Christmas 1719 dividend would be deferred for 12 months. The company now embarked on a show of gratitude to its friends. Select individuals were sold a parcel of company stock at the current price. The transactions were recorded by Knight in the names of intermediaries, but no payments were received and no stock issued – indeed the company had none to issue until the conversion of debt began. The individual received an option to sell his stock back to the company at any future date at whatever market price might then apply.

South Sea Bubble

The company when and as they chose, receiving as "profit" the increase in market price. This method, while winning over the heads of government, the King's mistress, et al., also had the advantage of binding their interests to the interests of the Company: in order to secure their own profits, they had to help drive up the stock. Meanwhile, by publicising the names of their elite stockholders, the Company managed to clothe itself in an aura of legitimacy, which attracted and kept other buyers.

Amongst the bubble companies investigated were two supported by Lords Onslow and Chetwynd respectively, for insuring shipping. These were criticised heavily, and the questionable dealings of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General in trying to obtain charters for the companies led to both being replaced. However, the schemes had the support of Walpole and Craggs, so that the larger part of the Bubble Act (which finally resulted in June 1720 from the committee's investigations) was devoted to creating charters for the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation and the London Assurance Corporation. The companies were required to pay £300,000 for the privilege. The Act required that a joint stock company could only be incorporated by Act of Parliament or Royal charter. The prohibition on unauthorised joint stock ventures was not repealed until 1825

South Sea Bubble

The price of the stock went up over the course of a single year from about £100 to almost £1000 per share. Its success caused a country-wide frenzy—herd behavior—as all types of people, from peasants to lords, developed a feverish interest in investing: in South Seas primarily, but in stocks generally. Among the many companies to go public in 1720 is—famously—one that advertised itself as "a company for carrying out an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is

The price finally reached £1,000 in early August, and the level of selling was such that the price started to fall, dropping back to £100 per share before the year was out. This triggered bankruptcies amongst those who had bought on credit, and increased selling, even short selling (i.e., selling borrowed shares in the hope of buying them back at a profit if the price fell).

Also, in August 1720, the first of the installment payments of the first and second money subscriptions on new issues of South Sea stock were due. Earlier in the year John Blunt had come up with an idea to prop up the share price: the company would lend people money to buy its shares. As a result, many shareholders could not pay for their shares except by selling them.

South Sea Bubble

The South Sea Company directors appealed to the British government for further support. Parliament had passed an Act in 1732 that extended the duty-free concessions for a further nine years. In 1733 an Act was passed that also granted a government subsidy to British Arctic whalers, the first in a long series of such Acts that continued and modified the whaling subsidies throughout the 18th century. This, and the subsequent Acts, required the whalers to meet conditions regarding the crewing and equipping of the whale- ships that closely resembled the conditions suggested by Elking in 1722. In spite of the extended duty-free concessions, and the prospect of real subsidies as well, the Court and Directors of the South Sea Company decided that they could not expect to make profits from Arctic whaling. They sent out no more whale-ships after the loss-making 1732 season.

South Sea Bubble

Government debt after the Seven Years' War

The company continued its trade (when not interrupted by war) until the end of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763). However, its main function was always managing government debt, rather than trading with the Spanish colonies.The South Sea Company continued its management of the part of the National Debt until it was disestablished in 1853, at which point the debt was reconsolidated.

The debt was not paid off by World War I, at which point it was consolidated again, under terms that allowed the government to avoid paying down the principal.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_stock_market_crashes_and_bear_markets

List of stock market crashes and bear markets

The Medicis

Florens

Florence is a city in Central Italy and the capital city of the Tuscany region. It is the most populated city in Tuscany, with 383,083 inhabitants in 2016, and over 1,520,000 in its metropolitan area.

Massa
Lucca
Prato
Firenze
Pisa
Livorno
Arezzo
Cecina
Siena
CAPRAIA
ISOLA D'ELBA
PIANOSA
Grosseto
MAREMMA
ISOLA DI MONTECRISTO
ISOLA DEL GIGLIO

View of Florence by Hartmann Schedel, published in 1493

Toscana

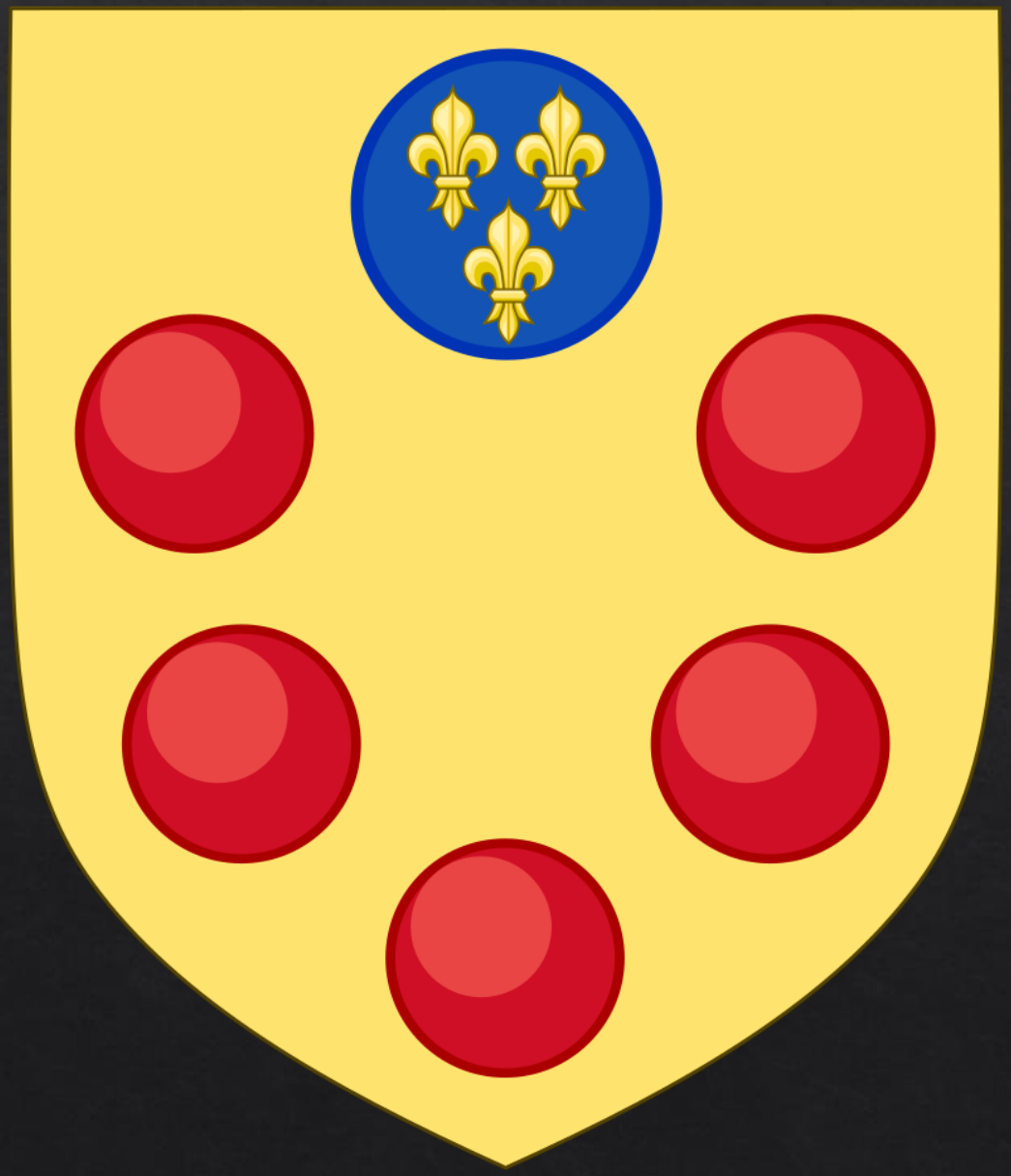
Florens

Porte Sante
cemetery, burial place of notable figures of Florentine history

San Miniato al Monte (St. Minias on the Mountain) is a basilica in Florence, central Italy, standing atop one of the highest points in the city.

Girolamo Savonarola being burnt at the stake in 1498. The brooding Palazzo Vecchio is at centre right.

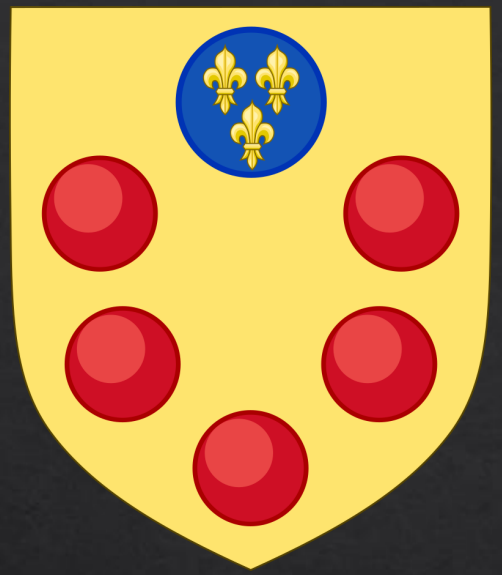
Florence, Italy Uffizi Museum



Coat of arms of the House of Medici

The House of Medici

The House of Medici was an Italian **banking family** and political dynasty that first began to gather prominence under Cosimo de' Medici, in the Republic of **Florence** during the first half of the 15th century. The family originated in the Mugello region of Tuscany, and prospered gradually until it was able to fund the Medici Bank. This bank was the largest in Europe during the 15th century and facilitated the Medici's rise to political power in Florence, although they officially remained citizens rather than monarchs until the 16th century.



The Medicis

Medico di Potrone
(1046–1102)

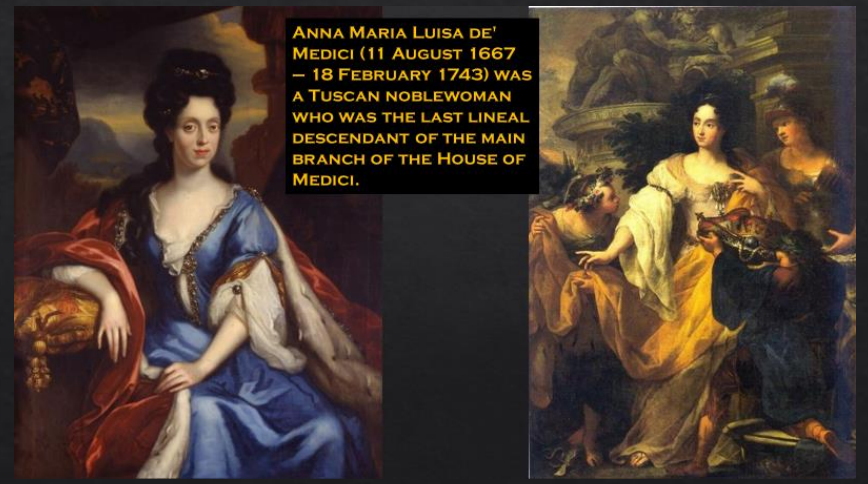
Bono di Potrone
(1069–1123)

Bernardo di Potrone
(1099–1147)

Giambuono de' Medici
(1131–1192)

Chiarissimo de' Medici I
(1167–1210)

1046 - 1743


Anna Maria Luisa de' Medici (11 August 1667 – 18 February 1743) was a Tuscan noblewoman who was the last lineal descendant of the main branch of the House of Medici.

Anna Maria Luisa de' Medici
(1667–1743)

The Medicis wealth

The Medicis' wealth and influence was initially derived from the **textile** trade guided by **the wool guild of Florence**, the Arte della Lana. Like other families ruling in Italian signorie, the Medici dominated their city's government, were able to bring Florence under their family's power, and created an environment in which art and humanism flourished. They and other families of Italy inspired the Italian Renaissance, such as the Visconti and Sforza in Milan, the Este in Ferrara, the Borgia in Rome, and the Gonzaga in Mantua.

The Medicis wealth

The Medici Bank, from when it was created in 1397 to its fall in 1494, was one of the most prosperous and respected institutions in Europe, and the Medici family was considered the wealthiest in Europe for a time. From this base, they acquired political power initially in Florence and later in wider Italy and Europe. They were among the earliest businesses to use the general ledger system of accounting through the development of the double-entry bookkeeping system for tracking credits and debits.

The Medici produced four popes of the Catholic Church—Pope Leo X (1513–1521), Pope Clement VII (1523–1534), Pope Pius IV (1559–1565)[5] and Pope Leo XI (1605)—and two queens of France—Catherine de' Medici (1547–1559) and Marie de' Medici (1600–1610). In 1532, the family acquired the hereditary title Duke of Florence. In 1569, the duchy was elevated to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany after territorial expansion. The Medici ruled the Grand Duchy from its inception until 1737, with the death of Gian Gastone de' Medici. The grand duchy witnessed degrees of economic growth under the early grand dukes, but was bankrupt by the time of Cosimo III de' Medici (r. 1670–1723).

Averardo de' Medici

Averardo de' Medici
(1320-1363)

Giovanni di Bicci
1360-1429
w.Piccarda Bueri

Cosimo il Vecchio
1389-1464
w.Countess de' Bardi

Piero il Gottoso
1416-69
w.Lucrezia Tornabuoni

Lorenzo il Magnifico
1449-92
w.Clarice Orsini

Giuliano
1453-78

Lorenzo
il Popolano
1463-1503

Lorenzo il Vecchio
1395-1440
w.Ginevra Cavalcanti

Pier Francesco
1430-76
w.Laudomia Acciaiuoli

Giovanni
Piombino's Lord
il Popolano
1467-98
w.Caterina Sforza

Lucrezia
1470-?
h.Jacopo Salviati

Piero lo Sfortunato
1472-1503
w.Alfonsina Orsini

Giovanni
1475-1521
Papa Leone X dal1513

Giulio
1478-1534
Papa Clemente VII dal 1523

Pier Francesco
1487-1525
w.Maria Soderini

Giovanni dalle Bande Nere
1498-1526
w.Maria Salviati

Maria
Salviati
1499-1543
h.Giovanni dalle bande nere

Lorenzo
Duca d'Urbino
1492-1519
w.Maddalena d'Auvergne

Alessandro
Duca di Firenze
1511-1537
w.Margherita Carlo V's daughter

Lorenzino
1514-1548
Alessandro's killer

Cosimo I
Granduca dal 1569
1519-1574
w.Eleonora di Toledo and Camilla Martelli

Cosimo I
see cadet branc

Caterina
1519-1589
h.Enrico II Re di Francia

Francesco I
1541-1587
w.Giovanna d'Austria and Bianca Cappello

Ferdinando I
Cardinal and then Grand Duke
1549-1609
w.Cristina di Lorena

Maria
1573-1642
h.Enrico IV King of France

Cosimo II
1590-1621
w.Maria Maddalena d'Austria

Ferdinando II
1610-1670
w.Vittoriadella Rovere

Leopoldo
Cardinal
1617-1675

Cosimo III
1642-1723
w.Margherita Luisa d'Orléans

Anna Maria Ludovica
1667-1743
h.Giovanni Guglielmo Neuburg

Gian Gastone
1671-1737
w.Anna Maria di Sassonia

Leonora av Toledo Medici. gift med Pietro Medici.

Killed by her husband

Maria de' Medici (1540–1557)

Eleanor de' Medici

(28 February 1567 – 9 September 1611)

Francesco I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany

(1541 – 1587)

Medici Plaza

Isabella de' Medici

(1542 – 1576)

Giovanni de' Medici (Cardinal)

(1544 –1562)

Palazzo Pitti Florens

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Palazzo_Pitti_Gartenfassade_Florenz.jpg

Leopoldo di Cosimo II de'Medici (1617-1675)
Leopoldo de' Medici
Toscana.

Alessandro Allori
Isabella de Medici

Francesco I. de' Medici, Great Duce of Toscana, 1561 -1587

Medici, Great Duce / Don Pietro de Medici by Alessandro Allori, 1570's

Bronzino - Lucrezia di Cosimo de' Medici (~1560)
Agnolo Bronzino (1503-1572) eller Alessandro Allori (1535-1607) Lucrezia di Cosimo de' Medici (1560

Medici family
Alessandro Allori, Maria de’ Medici, c.1555.

Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici, founder of the Medici bank

c. 1360 – February 1429

Cosimo de' Medici

1389 -1464

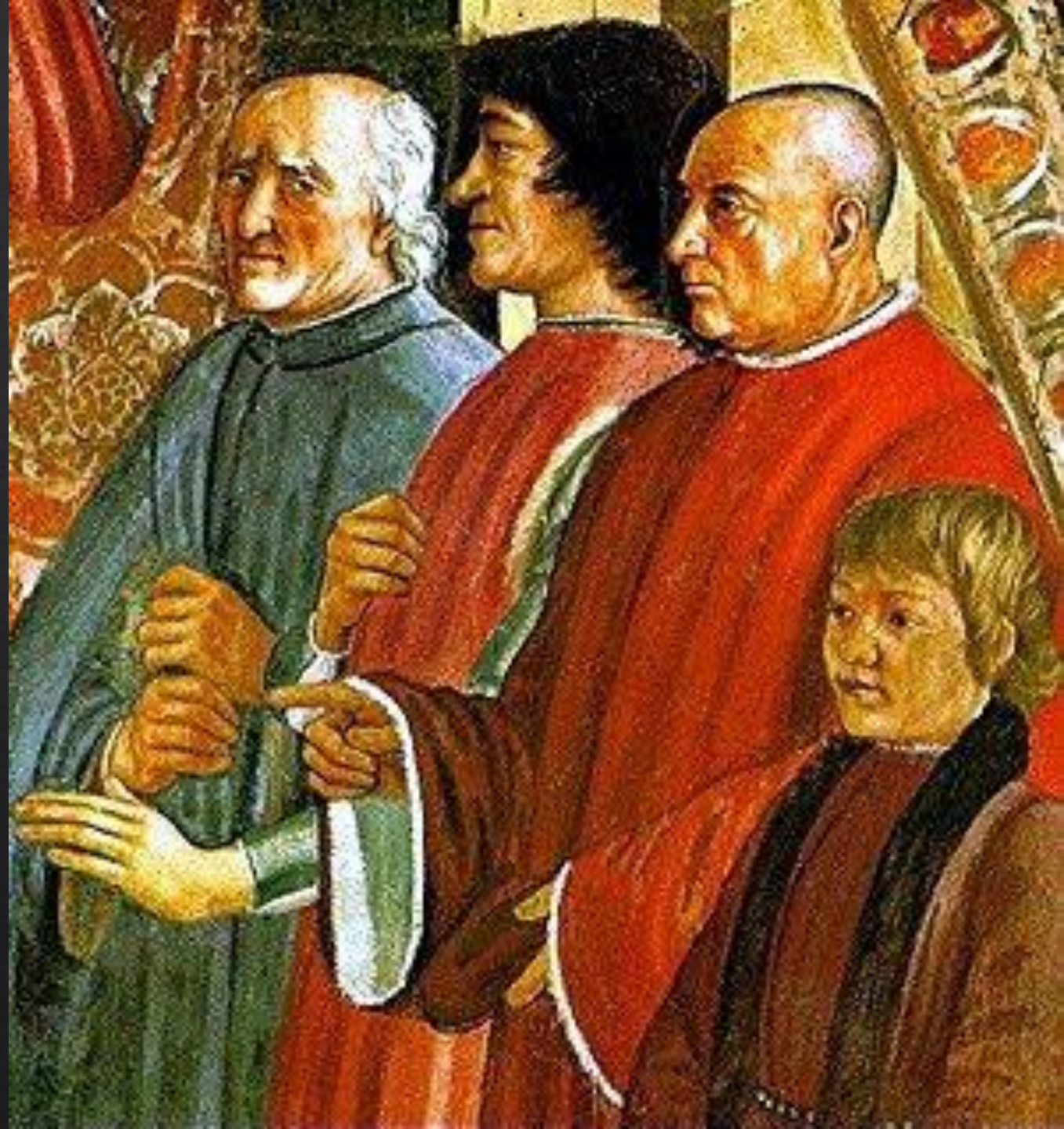
The Medici family have claimed to have funded the invention of the piano and opera. Maria del Fiore, and were patrons of Brunelleschi, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, **Machiavelli,** Galileo and Francesco Redi among many others in the arts and sciences. They were also protagonists of the counter-reformation, from the beginning of the reformation through the Council of Trent and the French wars of religion.

Bust of Giovanni di Bicci de' Medici by Romeo Pazzini (1855-1936); Museo della città di Rimini

The Confirmation of the Rule

By

Domenico Ghirlandaio



Cosimo I de' Medici (12 June 1519 – 21 April 1574) was the second Duke of Florence from 1537 until 1569, when he became the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, a title he held until his death.

Cosimo I de' Medici at about 19 years of age (by Jacopo Pontormo, c. 1538)

Eleanor of Toledo, Duchess of Florence, who purchased the Palazzo Pitti in 1549 for the Medici family.

In 1539, Cosimo married the Spanish noblewoman Eleanor of Toledo (1522 – 1562), the daughter of Don Pedro Álvarez de Toledo, the Spanish viceroy of Naples and third cousin to Emperor Charles V himself. The couple had a long and peaceful married life.

Piero di Cosimo de' Medici (the Gouty (1416 – 2 December 1469)[1] was the de facto ruler of Florence from 1464 to 1469, during the Italian Renaissance.

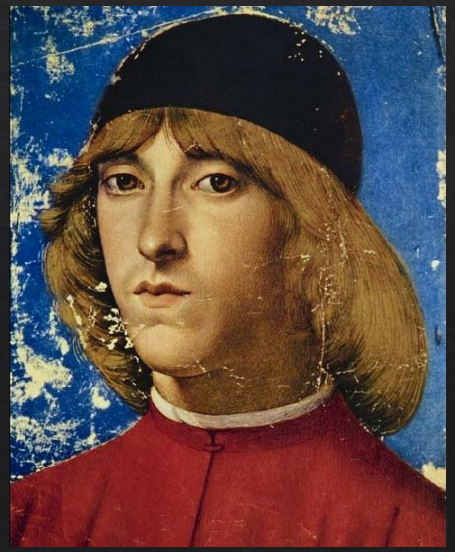
Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici

1 January 1449 – 8 April 1492) was an Italian statesman, banker, de facto ruler of the Florentine Republic and the most powerful and enthusiastic patron of Renaissance culture in Italy. Also known as **Lorenzo the Magnificent**

The Adoration of the Magi includes several generations of the Medici family and their retainers. Sixteen-year-old Lorenzo is to the left, with his horse, prior to his departure on a diplomatic mission to Milan.

The Angel appearing to Zacharias in the Tornabuoni Chapel in Florence contains portraits of members of the Medici Academy: Marsilio Ficino, Cristoforo Landino, Agnolo Poliziano and either Demetrios Chalkokondyles or Gentile de' Becchi.

Clarice Orsini (1453–1488) was the daughter of Iacopo Orsini, and his wife and cousin Maddalena Orsini both from the Orsini family, a great Roman noble house and was the wife of Lorenzo de' Medici.



Children

Pope Leo X born Giovanni di Lorenzo de' Medici, 11 December 1475 – 1 December 1521) was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 9 March 1513 to his death in 1521.

Pope Clement VII born Giulio de' Medici; 26 May 1478 – 25 September 1534) was head of the Catholic Church and ruler of the Papal States from 19 November 1523 to his death on 25 September 1534.

Portrait of Lorenzo di Medici, Duke of Urbino. (1492-1519)

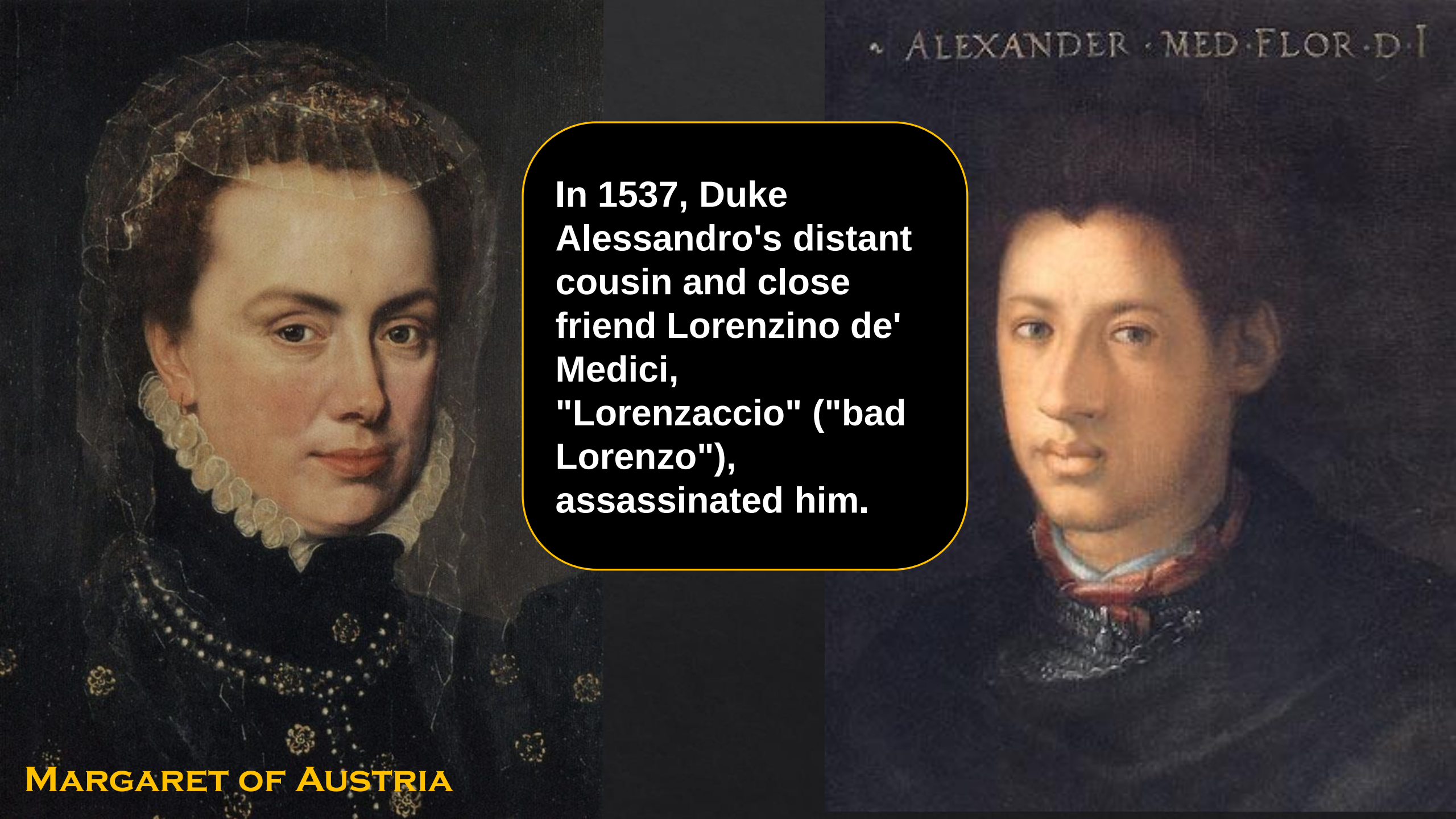
was the ruler of Florence from 1516 until his death in 1519. He was also Duke of Urbino during the same period. His daughter Catherine de' Medici became Queen Consort of France, while his illegitimate son, Alessandro de' Medici, became the first Duke of Florence.

Ippolito de' Medici

(March 1511 – 10 August 1535) was the only son of Giuliano di Lorenzo de' Medici, born out-of-wedlock to his mistress Pacifica Brandano.

Alessandro de' Medici

22 July 1510 – 6 January 1537, nicknamed "il Moro" due to his dark complexion, Duke of Penne and the first Duke of the Florentine Republic (from 1532), was ruler of Florence from 1530 to his death in 1537. The first Medici to rule Florence as a hereditary monarch, Alessandro was also the last Medici from the senior line of the family to lead the city. His assassination at the hands of distant cousin Lorenzaccio caused the title of Duke to pass to Cosimo I de Medici, from the family's junior branch.



In 1537, Duke Alessandro's distant cousin and close friend Lorenzino de' Medici, "Lorenzaccio" ("bad Lorenzo"), assassinated him.

Margaret of Austria

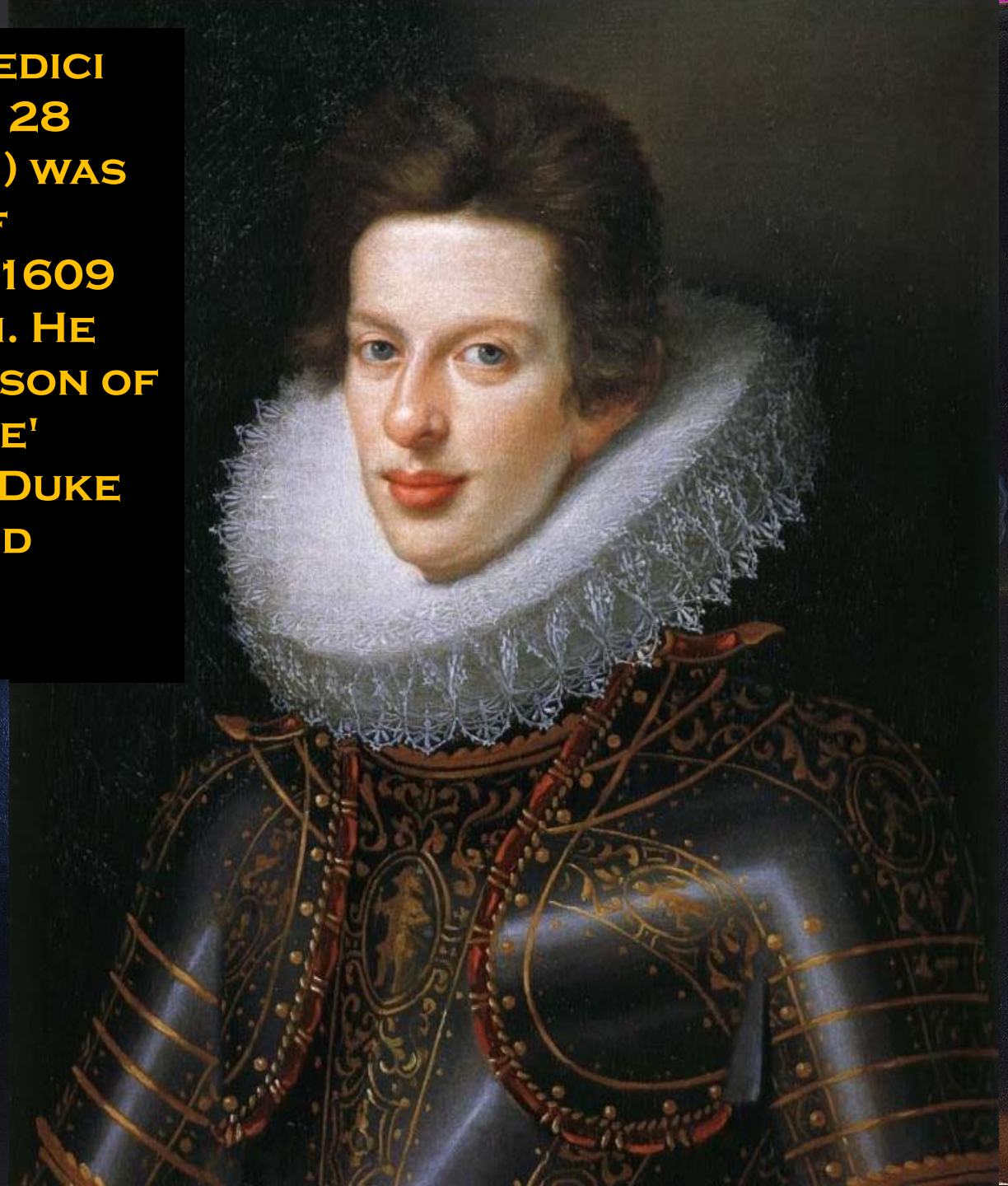
Giulia Romola di Alessandro de' Medici (c. 1535 – c. 1588) was the illegitimate, possibly multiracial, daughter of Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence and his mistress Taddea Malaspina.

Following her father's assassination, she was reared at the court of Cosimo I de' Medici and married advantageously twice.

Francesco I

(25 March 1541 – 19 October 1587) was the second Grand Duke of Tuscany, ruling from 1574 until his death in 1587, he was a member of the House of Medici.

Cosimo II de' Medici (12 May 1590 – 28 February 1621) was Grand Duke of Tuscany from 1609 until his death. He was the elder son of Ferdinando I de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Christina of Lorraine.



Marie de' Medici

26 April 1575 – 3 July 1642), was Queen of France and Navarre as the second wife of King Henry IV of France of the House of Bourbon, and Regent of the Kingdom of France officially between 1610 and 1617 during the minority of her son Louis XIII of France. Her mandate as regent legally expired in 1614 when her son reached the age of majority, but she refused to resign and nevertheless continued as regent until she was removed by a coup in 1617.

Leopoldo de' Medici

(6 November 1617 – 10 November 1675) was an Italian cardinal, scholar, patron of the arts and Governor of Siena. He was the brother of Ferdinando II de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Francesco Maria de' Medici

(12 November 1660 – 3 February 1711) was a member of the House of Medici. He was successively a Governor of Siena, cardinal and later the heir of the duchy of Montefeltro by right of his mother.

Ferdinando de' Medici

(9 August 1663 – 31 October 1713) was the eldest son of Cosimo III de' Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Marguerite Louise d'Orléans. Ferdinando was heir to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, with the title Grand Prince, from his father's accession in 1670 until his death in 1713.

Gian Gastone de' Medici

(Giovanni Battista Gastone; 24 May 1671 – 9 July 1737) was the seventh and last Medicean Grand Duke of Tuscany.

He was the second son of Grand Duke Cosimo III and Marguerite Louise d'Orléans.

Anna Maria Luisa de' Medici (11 August 1667 – 18 February 1743) was a Tuscan noblewoman who was the last lineal descendant of the main branch of the House of Medici.

Francis I

8 December 1708 – 18 August 1765)[1] was the Duke of Lorraine and Bar (1729–1737), and later Grand Duke of Tuscany (1737–1765), who married Maria Theresa of Austria and became the last non-Habsburg Holy Roman Emperor (1745–1765) and Archduke of Austria (1740–1765).

The extinction of the main Medici dynasty and the accession in 1737 of Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorraine and husband of Maria Theresa of Austria, led to Tuscany's temporary inclusion in the territories of the Austrian crown. However, several extant branches of the House of Medici survive, including the Princes of Ottajano, the Medici Tornaquinci,[55] and the Verona Medici Counts of Caprara and Gavardo.

The Plague Doctor

Der Doctor Schna- -bel von Rom
Vas Credulis ab eine fabel.
quod scribitur vom Doctor schnabel,
der flugt die Contagion
et autert seinen sohn darvon.
Cadavera sucht er zu fressen
gleich wie der Corvus auf der Mysen.
Ah Credite, zihet nicht dort hin.
dann Romæ regnat die Pestin.
Quis non doberet sehr erschee
für seiner Virgul oder stecken,
qua loquitur, als wär er stumm.
und deutet sein Consilium.
Wie mancher Credit ohne zweifel
das ihm tentur ein schwartzer teufel.
Marzipanum heisst seine Höll.
und aurum die scholze seel.
I. Columbina, ad vivum delineavit.
Kleidung wider den Tod zu Rom. Anno 1656.
Also gehen die Doctores Medici daher zu Rom, wann sie die, an der Pest ertrancket sei,
sonen besuchen, sie zu curiren und tragen, sich wider das Gifft zu sichern, ein langes Kleid von ge,
wächstem Tuch ihr Angesicht ist verlarvt, für den Augen haben sie grosse Crystalline Brillen, wider
Nasen einen langen Schnabel voll wolriechender Specerey, in den Hände, welche mit Hand schuhen
wol versehen ist, eine lange Ruthe und darmit deuten sie, was man thun, und gebrauche soll.

Plague doctor

A plague doctor was a physician who treated victims of the bubonic plague during epidemics. These physicians were hired by cities to treat infected patients regardless of income, especially the poor that could not afford to pay.

Plague doctors had a mixed reputation, with some citizens seeing their presence as a warning to leave the area. Some plague doctors were said to charge patients and their families additional fees for special treatments or false cures. In many cases these doctors were not experienced physicians or surgeons; instead, being volunteers, second-rate doctors, or young doctors just starting a career. In one case, a plague doctor was a fruit salesman before his employment as a physician. Plague doctors rarely cured patients; instead serving to record death tolls and the number of infected people for demographic purposes.

Der Doctor Schna- -bel von Rom
Vos Creditis, als eine fabel,
quod scribitur vom Doctor schnabel,
der fugit die Contagion
et autert seinen lohn darvon.
Cadavera sucht er zu fryten
gleich wie der Corvus auf der Myten.
Ah Credite, ziehet nicht dort hin,
dann Romæ regnat die Pestin.
Quis non deberet sehr erschrec
fur seiner Virgul oder stecken,
qua loquitur, als wär er stumm,
und deutet sein Consilium.
Wie mancher Credit ohne zweifel
das ihm tentir ein schwartzen
Marsupium heißt seine Höll,
und aurum die geholte seel.
I. Columbina ad vivum delineavit.
Paulus Furst. Excudit.
Kleidung wider den Tod zu Rom. Anno 1656.
Also gehen die Doctores Medici dahe zu Rom, wann sie die andere Pest ertrancte Per-
sonen besuchen, sie zu curiren und tragen, sich wider Gifft zu sichern, ein langes Kleid von ge-
wärtem Tuch ihr Angesicht ist verlarvt, für den Augen haben sie grosse Crystalline Brillen, wider
Naseneuren langen Schnabel voll wolriechender Specerey, in der Hände, welche mit Handschuhen
wol versehen ist, eine lange Ruthe, und darmit deuten sie, was man thun, und gebrauche soll.

Copper engraving of Doctor Schnabel (i.e., Dr. Beak), a plague doctor in seventeenth-century Rome, circa 1656

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plague_doctor_costume#/media/File:Beak_doctor_mask.jpg

A beaked Venetian carnival mask bearing a picture of a plague doctor, and the inscription Medico della Peste ("Plague doctor") beneath the right eye

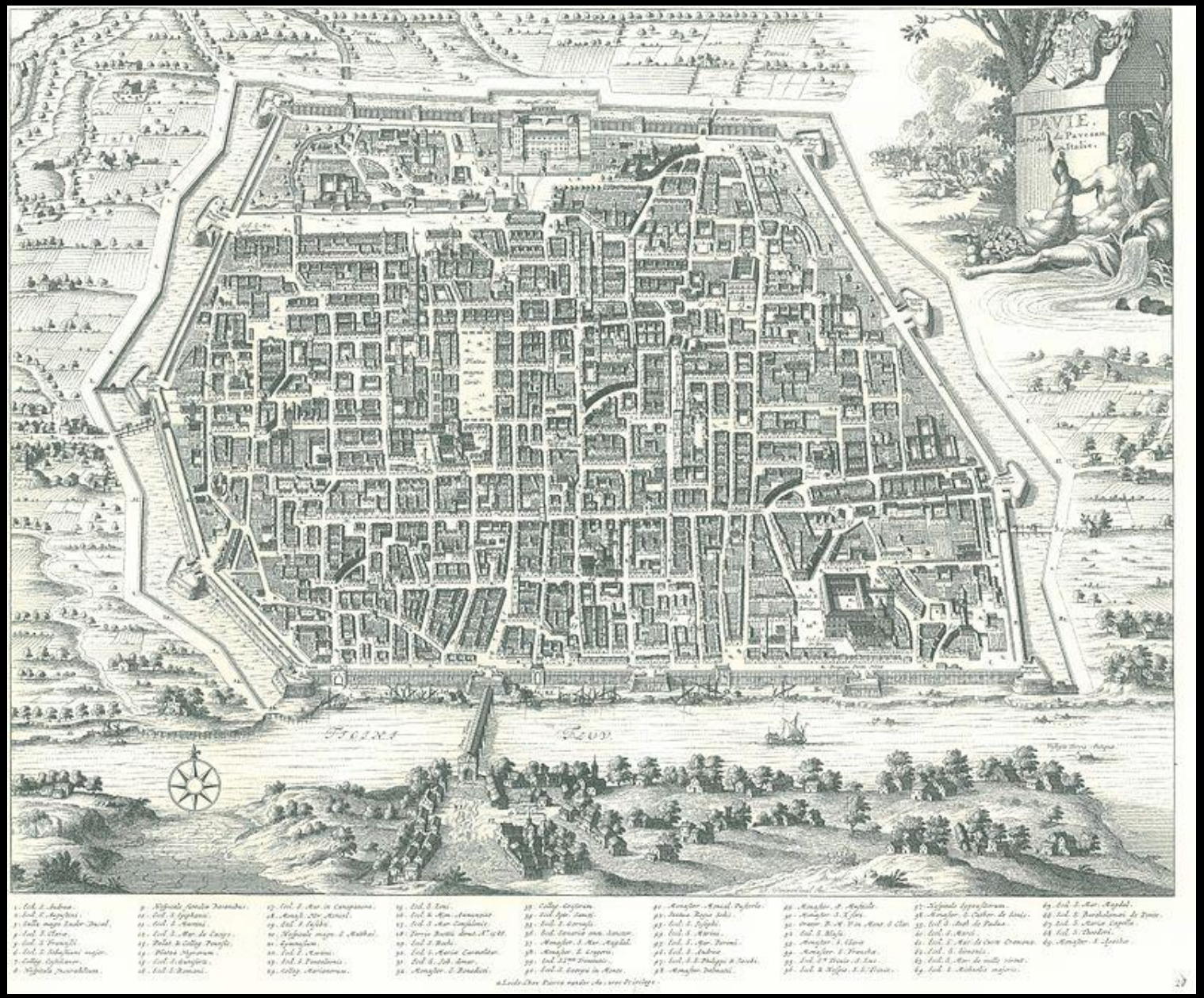
The clothing worn by plague doctors was intended to protect them from airborne diseases during outbreaks of the Bubonic Plague in Europe. It is often seen as a symbol of death and disease. However, the costume was worn by a comparatively small number of medieval and early modern physicians studying and treating plague patients.

Die Doctor Schna- -bel von Rom
Vas Credulis, ab eine fabel.
quod scribitur vom Doctor schnabel,
der fugit die Contagion
et autert seinen Lohn darvon.
Cadavera sucht er zu fryten
gleich wie der Corvus auf der Myten.
Ah Credite, zihet nicht dort hin,
dann Romæ regnat die Pestin.
Quis non deberet sehr erschecken
für seiner Virgul oder stecken,
qua loquitur, als wär er stumm,
und deutet sein Consilium.
Wiemancher Credit ohne zweyfel
das ihm tentir ein schwartzer Teufel
Marsipium heyst seine Höll,
und aurum die geholte seel.
I. Columbina, ad vivum delineavit.
Paulus Furst. Excud.
Kleidung wider den Tod zu Rom. Anno 1656.
Also gehen die Doctores Medici daher zu Rom, wann sie die, an der Pest erkrancke Leut besuchen, sie zu curiren und tragen, sich wider Gifft zu sichern, ein langes Kleid von gewächstem Tuch, ihr Angesicht ist verlarvt, für den Augen haben sie grosse Crystalline Brillen, vor der Nasen einen langen Schnabel voll wolriechender Specereyen, in der Hände welche mit Handschuhen wol versehen ist, eine lange Ruthe, und darmit deuten sie, was man thun, und gebrauchen soll.

History

The exact origins of the costume are unclear, as most depictions come from satirical writings and political cartoons. The beaked plague doctor may have first been a fictional character in theater and inspired doctors to use the look for their costumes. Depictions of the beaked plague doctor rose in response to superstition and fear about the unknown source of the plague. Often, these plague doctors were the last thing a patient would see before death; therefore, the doctors were seen as a foreboding to death.

The garments were first mentioned by physician to King Louis XIII of France, Charles de L'Orme, who wrote in a 1619 plague outbreak in Paris that he developed an outfit made of Moroccan goat leather, including boots, breeches, a long coat, hat and gloves modeled after a soldier's canvas gown which went from the neck to the ankle. The garment was impregnated with similar fragrant items as the mask. L'Orme wrote that the mask had a "nose half a foot long, shaped like a beak, filled with perfume with only two holes, one on each side near the nostrils, but that can suffice to breathe and to carry along with the air one breathes the impression of the drugs enclosed further along in the beak"



Giovanni de Ventura was a municipal plague doctor for the town of Pavia. He was a certified physician from a university and had a degree.

When Ventura negotiated a "spectacular" plague doctor contract in 1479 with the town of Pavia to treat plague patients, he was fresh out of school and desired to start a medical career. He became a plague doctor for the city of Pavia, which involved a sixteen-clause contract with the city. The salary he received was 30 florins per month (plus full citizenship and a free house), which was five to six times the salary of a skilled person of the time – the average skilled person earned about 60 florins per year, where Ventura received 360 florins per year.

Ventura was also to receive an adequate completely furnished house in an adequate location with supplemental living costs. He also received a cash advance and a severance package when he left at the end of his contract which consisted of two months' pay. He was not to require a fee from a plague patient, since the town was paying him, unless they offered freely. If the town had too many plague victims that his salary was not obtainable, then he was free to leave with no further obligations. Likewise, if he received pay and died before his normal services were performed, his heirs (perhaps parents) were not obligated to return any of that advanced pay

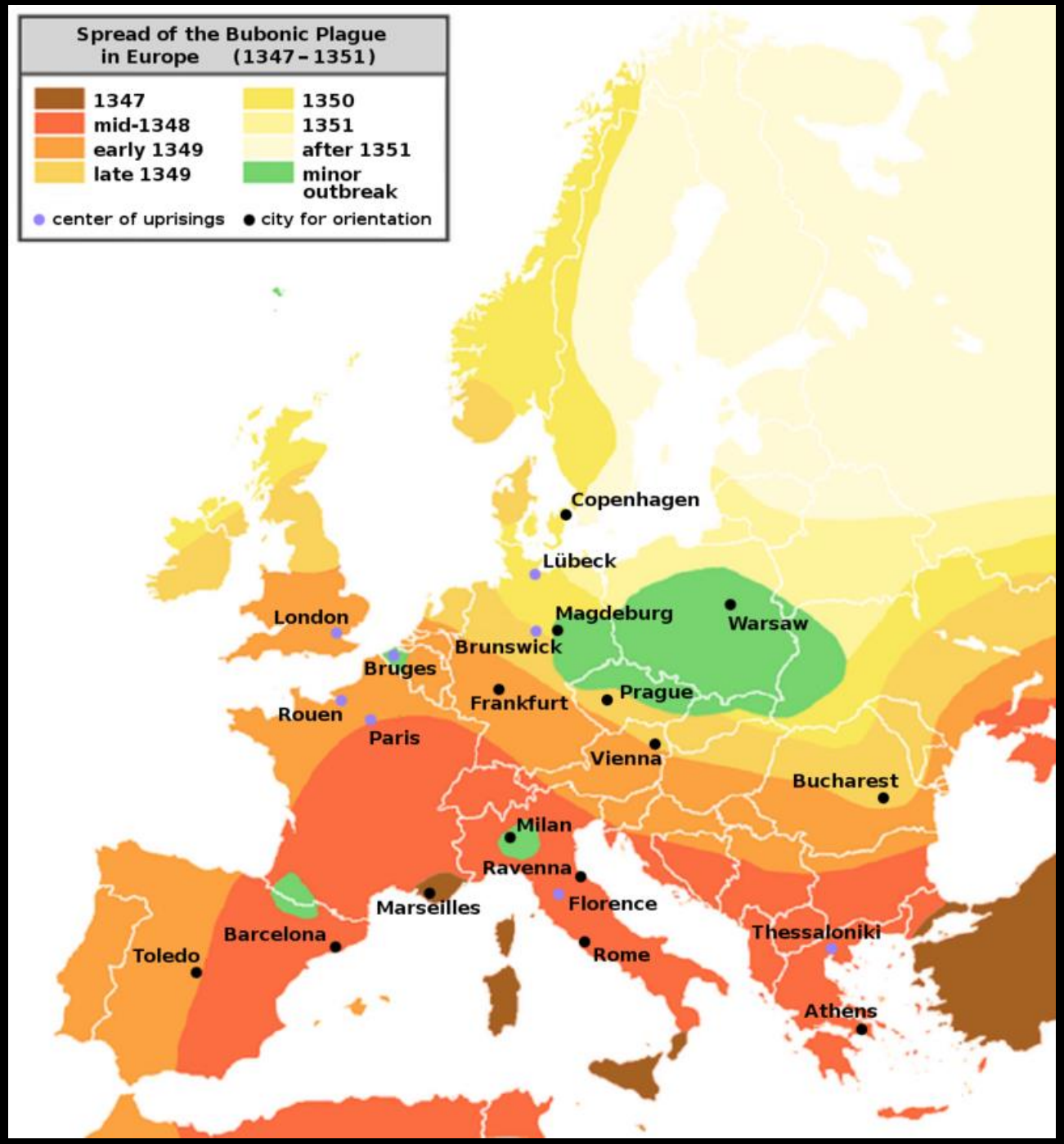
This plague patient is displaying a swollen, ruptured inguinal lymph node, or buboe. After the incubation period of 2-6 days, symptoms of the plague appear including severe malaise, headache, shaking chills, fever, and pain and swelling, or adenopathy, in the affected regional lymph nodes, also known as buboes.

Contemporary painting of Marseille during the Great Plague

The Great Plague of Marseille was the last major outbreak of bubonic plague in western Europe. Arriving in Marseille, France, in 1720, the disease killed a total of 100,000 people: 50,000 in the city during the next two years and another 50,000 to the north in surrounding provinces and towns.

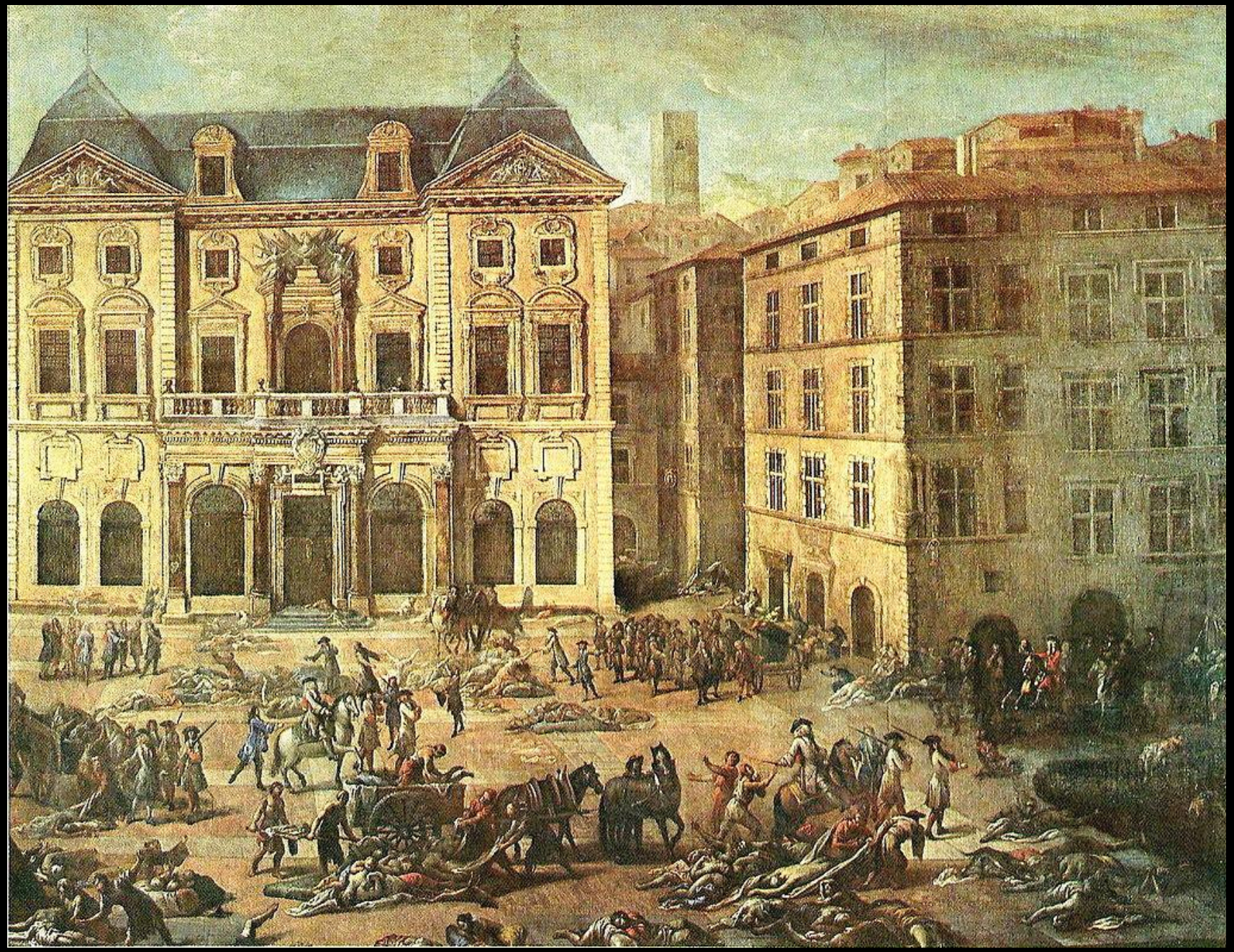
While economic activity took only a few years to recover, as trade expanded to the West Indies and Latin America, it was not until 1765 that the population returned to its pre-1720 level

Chevalier Roze working at Esplanade de la Tourette during the height of the plague, supervising assembling of corpses for mass burial. Painting by Michel Serre.



Spread of the Black Death through Europe (shown with present-day borders), 1347–1351

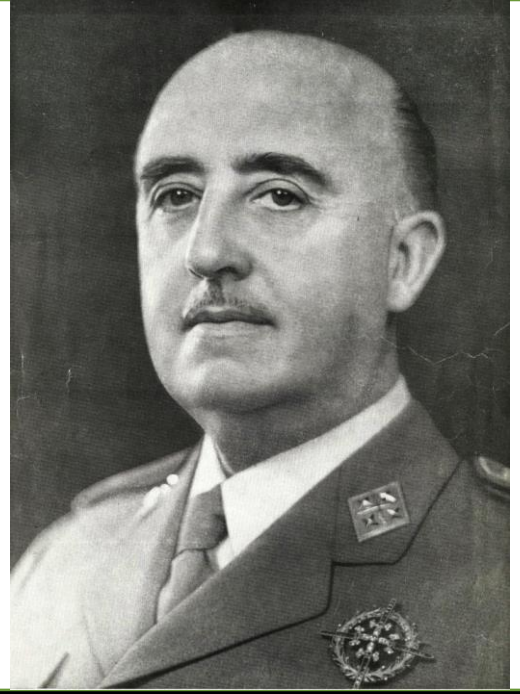
Arab historians Ibn Al-Wardi and Almaqrizi believed the Black Death originated in Mongolia, and Chinese records show a huge outbreak in Mongolia in the early 1330s. Plague was reportedly first introduced to Europe via Genoese traders from their port city of Kaffa in the Crimea in 1347. During a protracted siege of the city, in 1345–1346 the Mongol Golden Horde army of Jani Beg, whose mainly Tatar troops were suffering from the disease, catapulted infected corpses over the city walls of Kaffa to infect the inhabitants, though it is more likely that infected rats travelled across the siege lines to spread the epidemic to the inhabitants. As the disease took hold, Genoese traders fled across the Black Sea to Constantinople, where the disease first arrived in Europe in summer 1347.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_plague_pandemic#/media/File:Marseille-peste-Serre.jpg

Great Plague of Marseille in 1720 killed 100,000 people in the city and the surrounding provinces

In 1466, perhaps 40,000 people died of plague in Paris. During the 16th and 17th centuries, plague visited Paris nearly once every three years, on average. According to historian Geoffrey Parker, "France alone lost almost a million people to plague in the epidemic of 1628–31. Western Europe's last major epidemic occurred in 1720 in Marseilles.



White Terror (Spain)

White Terror (also known as the Francoist Repression

Text Wikipedia (slideshow Anders Dernback)

Francoist Spain

Francoist Spain ,known in Spain as the Francoist dictatorship officially known as the Spanish State is the period of Spanish history between 1936 and 1975, when Francisco Franco ruled Spain as dictator with the title Caudillo.

White Terror (Spain)

Homosexuals

Homosexuals were first sent to concentration camps. Then the 1954 reform of the 1933 "Ley de vagos y maleantes" ("Vagrancy Act") declared homosexuality illegal. Around 5,000 homosexuals were arrested during Francoism due to their sexual orientation.

Cooperation of the Spanish Church

The Spanish Church approved of the White Terror and cooperated with the rebels.

Executions, forced labour and medical experiments

At the end of the Spanish Civil War the executions of the "enemies of the state" continued (some 50,000 people), including the extrajudicial **(death squad) executions** of members of the Spanish maquis (anti–Francoist guerrillas) and their supporters

In Francoist Spain between 1936 and 1947, **concentration camps** were created and coordinated by the Servicio de Colonias Penitenciarias Militarizadas. The first concentration camp was created by Francisco Franco on July 20 1936

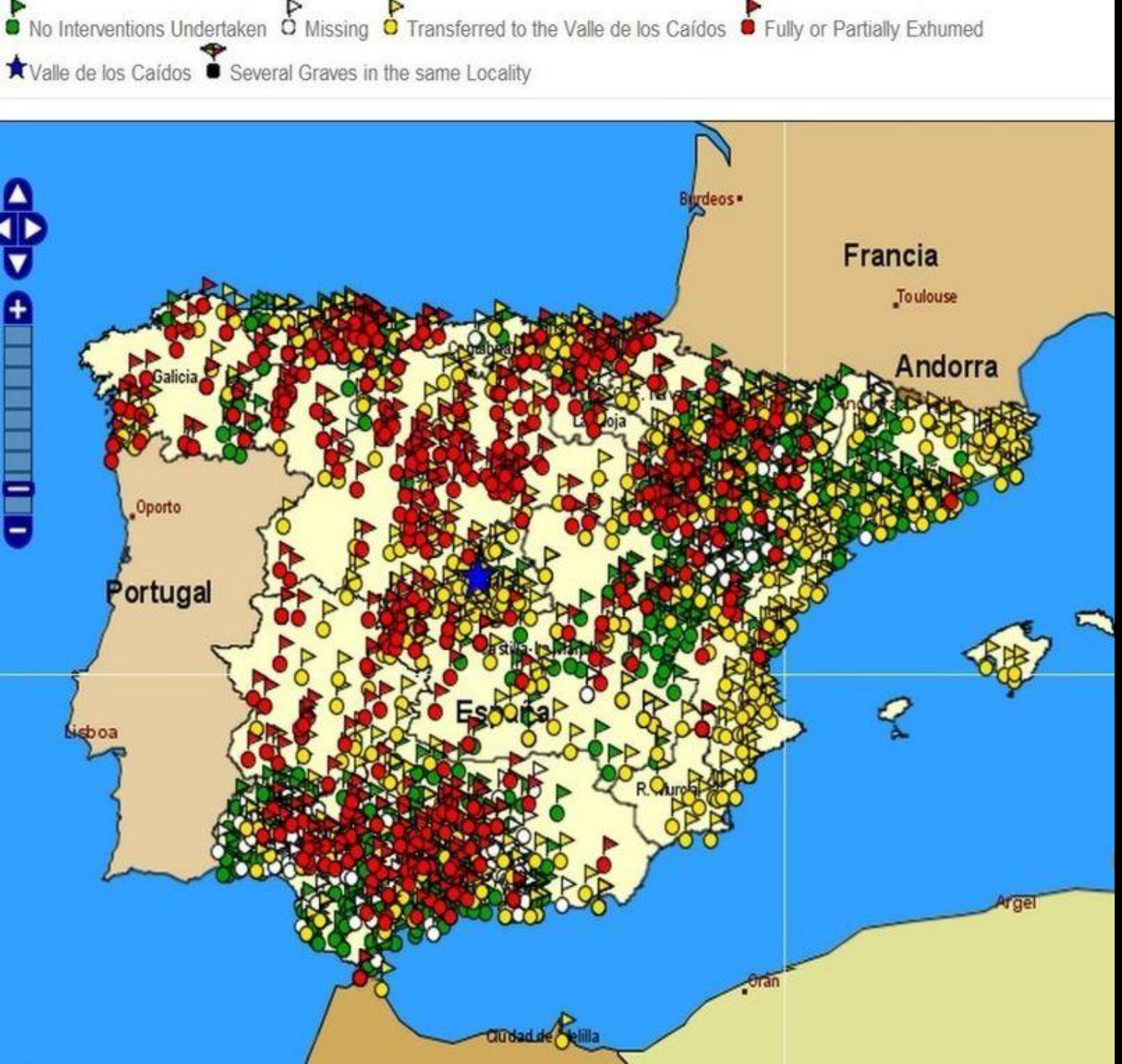
In 1938, Francoist **concentration camps held more than 170,000 prisoners**. After the end of the war, in 1939, the imprisoned **population fluctuated between 367,000 and 500,000 people.**

Republican women were also victims of the repression in postwar Spain. Thousands of women suffered public humiliation **(being paraded naked through the streets, being shaved and forced to ingest castor oil so they would soil themselves in public), sexual harassment and rape**

Death toll

Estimates of executions behind the Nationalist lines during the Spanish Civil War range from fewer than 50,000 to 200,000 (Hugh Thomas: 75,000, Secundino Serrano: 90,000; Josep Fontana: 150,000; and Julián Casanova: 100,000.

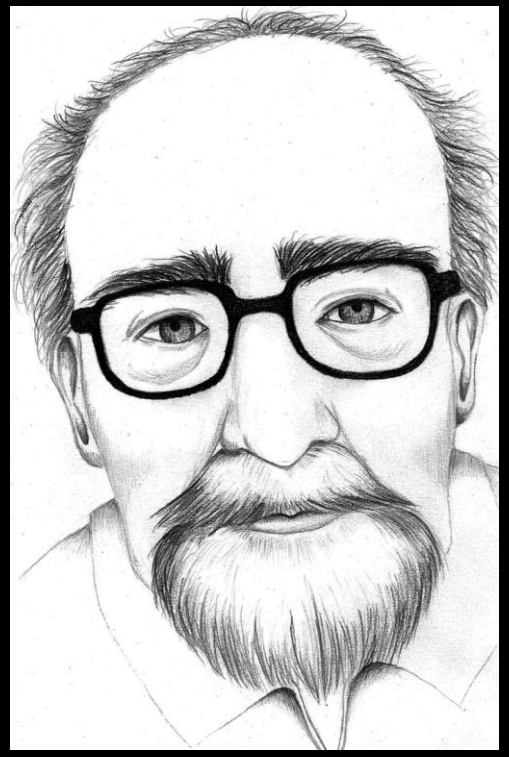
One of the mass graves discovered in an excavation from July–August of 2014



Spanish Civil War grave sites. Location of known burial places. Colors refer to the type of intervention that has been carried out. Green: No Interventions Undertaken so far. White: Missing grave. Yellow: Transferred to the Valle de los Caídos. Red: Fully or Partially Exhumed. Blue star: Valle de los Caídos. Source: Ministry of Justice of Spain

Fate of Republican exiles

Furthermore, hundreds of thousands were forced into exile (470,000 in 1939)

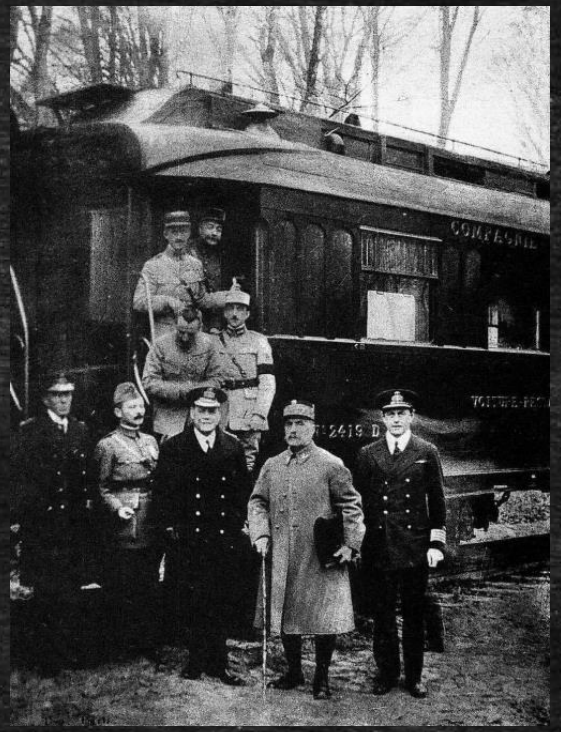


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram%C3%B3n_J._Sender#/media/File:Ramon_J_Sender.jpg

Ramón José Sender Garcés (3 February 1901 – 16 January 1982) was a Spanish novelist, essayist and journalist.

Tanks of U.S. 11th Armored Division entering the Mauthausen concentration camp; banner in Spanish reads "Antifascist Spaniards greet the forces of liberation". The photo was taken on 6 May 1945

World War I



100 years World War 1

Armistice of 11 November 1918

Armistice of 11 November 1918

The Armistice of 11 November 1918 was the armistice that ended fighting on land, sea and air in World War I between the Allies and their opponent, Germany. Previous armistices had been agreed with Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Also known as the Armistice of Compiègne from the place where it was signed, it came into force at 11 a.m. Paris time on 11 November 1918 ("the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month") and marked a victory for the Allies and a defeat for Germany, although not formally a surrender.

The actual terms, largely written by the Allied Supreme Commander, Marshal Ferdinand Foch, included the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of German forces to behind the Rhine, Allied occupation of the Rhineland and bridgeheads further east, the preservation of infrastructure, the surrender of aircraft, warships, and military materiel, the release of Allied prisoners of war and interned civilians, eventual reparations, no release of German prisoners and no relaxation of the naval blockade of Germany.

Although the armistice ended the fighting, it needed to be prolonged three times until the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed on 28 June 1919, took effect on 10 January 1920.

1914
June 28
Sarajevo

Events

Uniform Frans Ferdinand

1914, 28 june: Frans Ferdinand killed (Sarajevo)

1914, 28 july: War Austria – Hungary / Serbia

1914, 1 august: War Germany / Russia

1914, 3 august: War Gemany / France

1914, 4 august: War Great Britain / Germany

1914, 6 august: War Austria-Hungary / Russia

1914, 23 august: War Japan / Russia

1914, 28 oktober: War Turkey / Russia

1914, 5 november: War GB / Turkey

1915, 23 may: War Italy / Austria-Hungary

1915, 14 oktober: Bulgaria joins the War

1916, 27, august: War Rumania /Aus.-Hun.

1916, 6 april: War US / Germany

1916, 27 june: Greece joins th War

About

World War I (often abbreviated as WWI or WW1), also known as the First World War or the Great War, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. Contemporaneously described as the "war to end all wars", it led to the mobilisation of more than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, making it one of the largest wars in history. An estimated nine million combatants and seven million civilians died as a direct result of the war, and it also contributed to later genocides and the 1918 influenza pandemic, which caused between 50 and 100 million deaths worldwide. Military losses were exacerbated by new technological and industrial developments and the tactical stalemate caused by gruelling trench warfare. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history and precipitated major political changes, including the Revolutions of 1917–1923, in many of the nations involved.

Florence Beatrice Green (née Patterson; 19 February 1901 – 4 February 2012), last surviving veteran of the First World War.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Florence_Green.jpg

100 years since End of the War (Paris 2018 11/11)

The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

Ethno-linguistic map of Austria-Hungary, 1910. Bosnia-Herzegovina was annexed in 1908.

Map Europé year 1914 compare after 1918

Austria-Hungary
(Looser)

The Triple Alliance in 1913

The Triple Alliance was a secret agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. It was formed on 20 May 1882 and renewed periodically until it expired in 1915 during World War I. Germany and Austria-Hungary had been closely allied since 1879. Italy sought support against France shortly after it lost North African ambitions to the French. Each member promised mutual support in the event of an attack by any other great power. The treaty provided that Germany and Austria-Hungary were to assist Italy if it was attacked by France without provocation. In turn, Italy would assist Germany if attacked by France. In the event of a war between Austria-Hungary and Russia, Italy promised to remain neutral.

European military alliances prior to World War I

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_Europe_alliances_1914-en.svg

The Triple Entente (from French entente [ɑ̃tɑ̃t] "friendship, understanding, agreement") refers to the understanding linking the Russian Empire, the French Third Republic, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Entente on 31 August 1907. The understanding between the three powers, supplemented by agreements with Japan and Portugal, was a powerful counterweight to the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

Location - Result

Location: Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, China, Indian Ocean, North and South Atlantic Ocean

Result
Allied Powers victory

Central Powers victory on the Eastern Front nullified by defeat on the Western Front
Fall of all of the continental European (German, Russian, Ottoman, and Austro-Hungarian) Hungarian) empires Russian Civil War and foundation of the Soviet Union Establishment of the League of Nations

Casualties and losses aprox 17 – 18 million people

Military dead: 5,525,000 Military wounded: 12,831,500 Total: 18,356,500 KIA, WIA and MIA Civilian dead: 4,000,000	 Allies / Entente Powers
Military dead: 4,386,000 Military wounded: 8,388,000 Total: 12,774,000 KIA, WIA and MIA Civilian dead: 3,700,000	Central Powers

The German advance into France was halted at the Battle of the Marne and by the end of 1914, the Western Front settled into a battle of attrition, marked by a long series of trench lines that changed little until 1917. The Eastern Front was marked by much greater exchanges of territory, but though Serbia was defeated in 1915, and Romania joined the Allied Powers in 1916 only to be defeated in 1917, none of the great powers were knocked out of the war until 1918.

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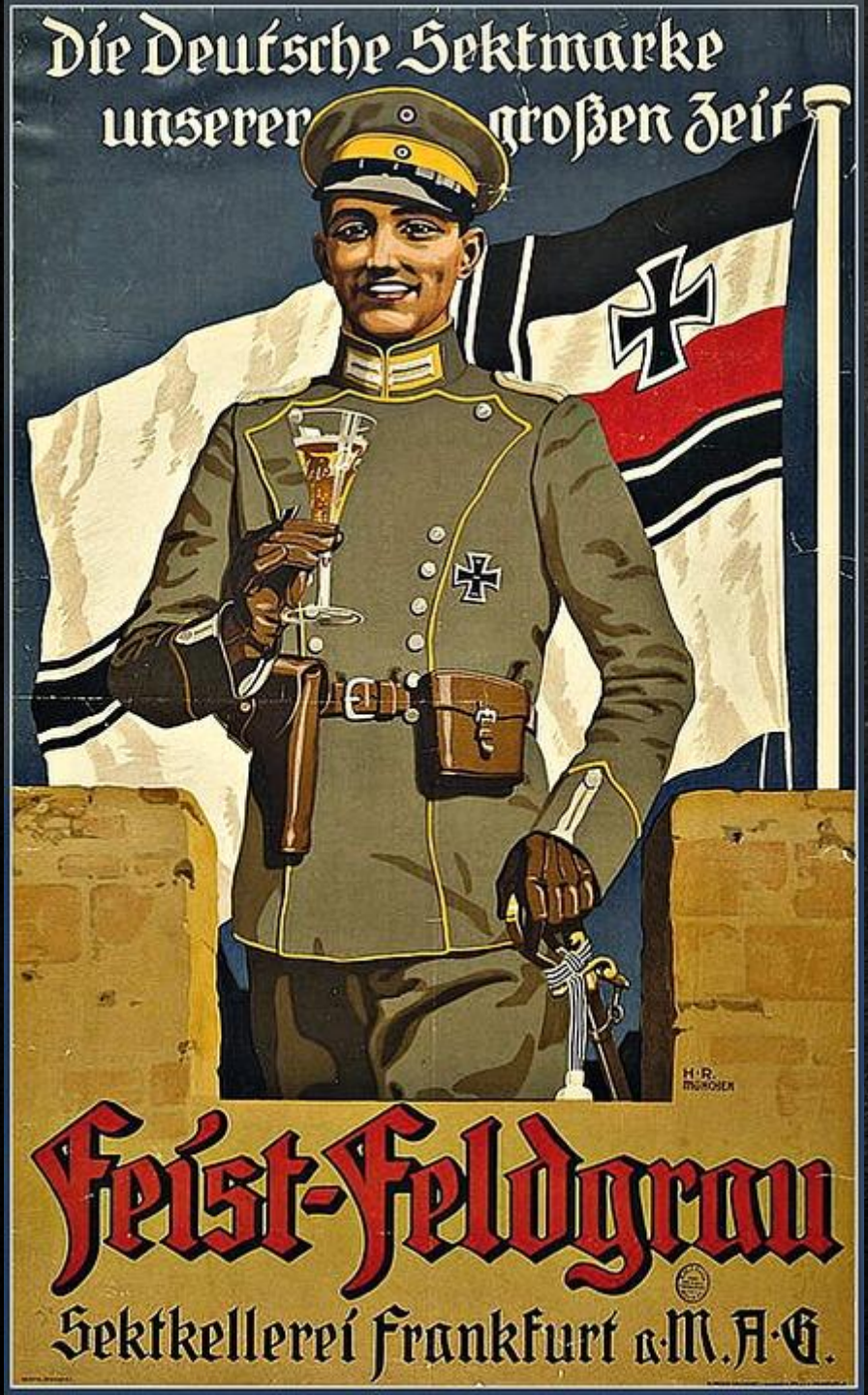
1977



German strategy for a war on two fronts against France and Russia was to concentrate the bulk of its army in the West to defeat France within four weeks, then shift forces to the East before Russia could fully mobilise; this was later known as the Schlieffen Plan. On 2 August, Germany demanded free passage through Belgium, an essential element in achieving a quick victory over France. When this was refused, German forces entered Belgium early on the morning of 3 August and declared war with France the same day; the Belgian government invoked the 1839 Treaty of London and in compliance with its obligations under this, Britain declared war on Germany on 4 August. On 12 August, Britain and France also declared war on Austria-Hungary; on the 23rd, Japan sided with the Entente, seizing the opportunity to expand its sphere of influence by capturing German possessions in China and the Pacific. The war was fought in and drew upon each powers' colonial empires as well, spreading the conflict across the globe. The Entente and its allies would eventually become known as the Allied Powers, while the grouping of Austria-Hungary and Germany would become known as the Central Powers.

In November 1914, the Ottoman Empire joined the Central Powers, opening fronts in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia and the Sinai Peninsula. In 1915, Italy joined the Allied Powers and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. After the sinking of seven US merchant ships by German submarines, and the revelation that the Germans were trying to incite Mexico to make war on the United States, the US declared war on Germany on 6 April 1917.

1918
11.11.

The German offensive in the West was officially titled Aufmarsch I West, but is better known as the Schlieffen Plan, after its original creator. Schlieffen deliberately kept the German left (i.e. its positions in Alsace-Lorraine) weak to lure the French into attacking there, while the majority were allocated to the German right, so as to sweep through Belgium, encircle Paris and trap the French armies against the Swiss border (the French charged into Alsace-Lorraine on the outbreak of war as envisaged by their Plan XVII, thus actually aiding this strategy). However, Schlieffen's successor Moltke grew concerned that the French might push too hard on his left flank. As such, as the German Army increased in size in the years leading up to the war, he changed the allocation of forces between the German right and left wings from 85:15 to 70:30. Ultimately, Moltke's changes meant insufficient forces to achieve decisive success and thus unrealistic goals and timings.

German soldiers in a railway goods wagon on the way to the front in 1914. Early in the war, all sides expected the conflict to be a short one.

French bayonet charge, Battle of the Frontiers; by the end of August, French casualties exceeded 260,000, including 75,000 dead.

Military recruitment in Melbourne, Australia, 1914

Military recruitment near Tiberias, Ottoman Empire, 1914

Trenches of the 11th Cheshire Regiment at Ovillers-la-Boisselle, on the Somme, July 1916

Royal Irish Rifles in a communications trench, first day on the Somme, 1916

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Bulgarian soldiers in a trench, preparing to fire against an incoming aeroplane

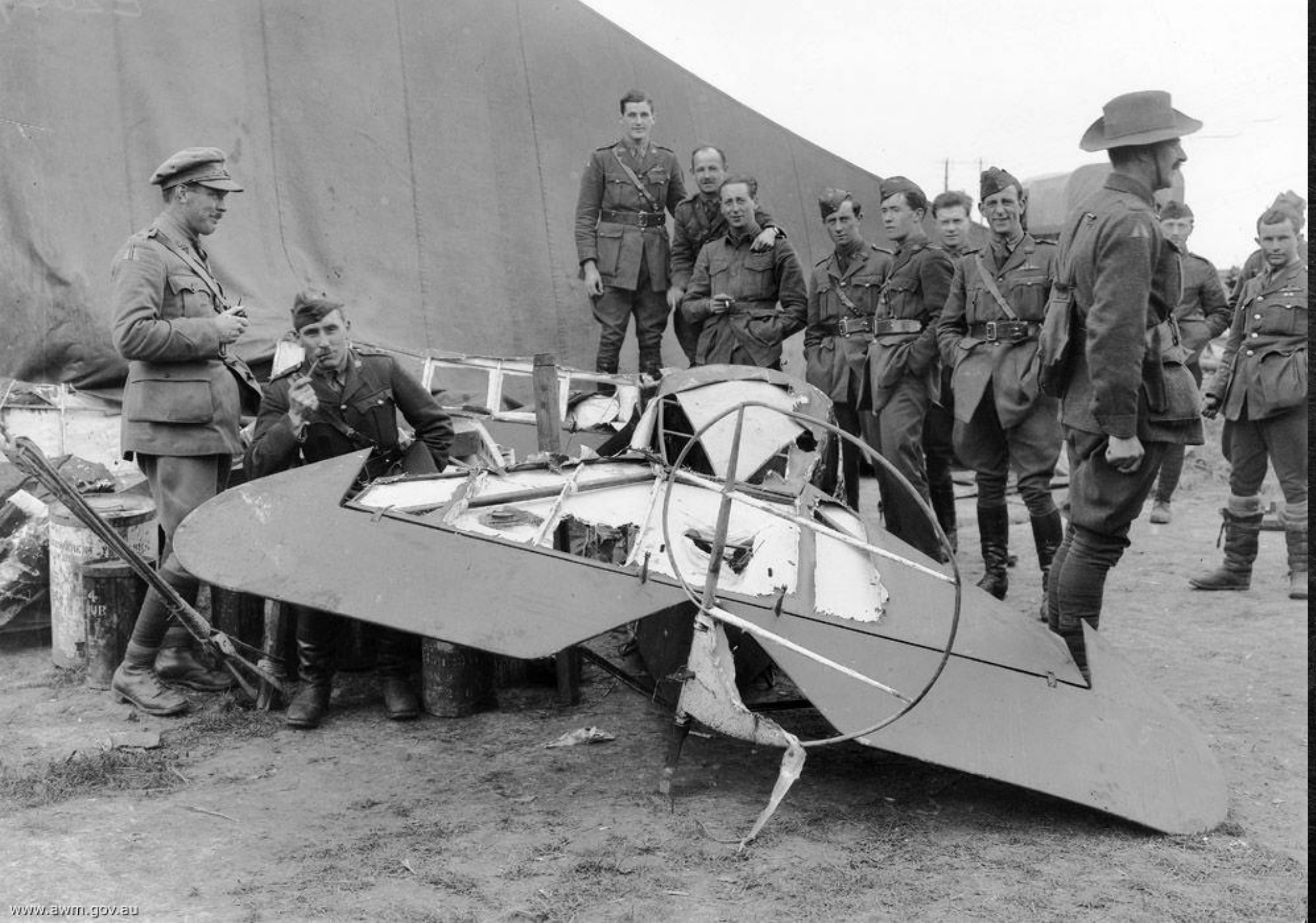
Austro-Hungarian troops executing captured Serbians, 1917. Serbia lost about 850,000 people during the war, a quarter of its pre-war population.

A pro-war demonstration in Bologna, Italy, 1914

Depiction of the Battle of Doberdò, fought in August 1916 between the Italian and the Austro-Hungarian armies

Marshal Joffre inspecting Romanian troops, 1916

Manfred von Richthofen (in the cockpit) by his famous Rotes Flugzeug ("Red Aircraft") with other members of Jasta 11. His brother Lothar is seated on the ground. Photographed 23 April 1917



Australian airmen with Richthofen's triplane 425/17 after it was dismembered by souvenir hunters

No. 3 Squadron AFC officers were pallbearers and other ranks from the squadron acted as a guard of honour during the Red Baron's funeral on 22 April 1918.

Actual photo of ‘The Fed Baron’ landing his Fokker DL1 triplane

Sopwith Camel

The Sopwith Camel was a British First World War single-seat biplane fighter aircraft introduced on the Western Front in 1917. It was developed by the Sopwith Aviation Company as a successor to the earlier Sopwith Pup and became one of the most iconic fighter aircraft of the First World War.

German Tanks

By the end of 1914, German troops held strong defensive positions inside France, controlled the bulk of France's domestic coalfields and had inflicted 230,000 more casualties than it lost itself. However, communications problems and questionable command decisions cost Germany the chance of a decisive outcome while it had failed to achieve the primary objective of avoiding a long, two-front war. This amounted to a strategic defeat; shortly after the Marne, Crown Prince Wilhelm told an American reporter; "We have lost the war. It will go on for a long time but lost it is already.

LET'S GO!
U·S·MARINES

"Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the Lives of our sons"
Secretary of the Treasury
Buy a United States Government Bond of the
2nd LIBERTY LOAN
of 1917

WINGS
CLARA BOW
CHARLES (Buddy) ROGERS
RICHARD ARLEN
GARY COOPER
a Paramount Picture

Posters

The last large-scale offensive of this period was a British attack (with French support) at Passchendaele (July–November 1917). This offensive opened with great promise for the Allies, before bogging down in the October mud. Casualties, though disputed, were roughly equal, at some 200,000–400,000 per side.

The Ottomans threatened Russia's Caucasian territories and Britain's communications with India via the Suez Canal. As the conflict progressed, the Ottoman Empire took advantage of the European powers' preoccupation with the war and conducted large-scale ethnic cleansing of the indigenous Armenian, Greek, and Assyrian Christian populations, known as the Armenian Genocide, Greek Genocide, and Assyrian Genocide.

British 55th Division soldiers blinded by tear gas during the Battle of Estaires, 10 April 1918

The first Russian military pilot Evgeny Rudnev

The Imperial Russian Air Service (Императорскій военно-воздушный флотъ, literally Emperor's Military Air Fleet) was an air force founded in 1912 for Imperial Russia. The Air Service operated for 5 years. It only saw combat in World War I before being reorganized and renamed in 1917 following the creation of Soviet Russia. It formed what would later become the Soviet Air Forces.

King George V visits the Western Front. France. World War One. 26th July 1917. The King picks up a Boche helmet.

A sergeant of the Lancashire Fusiliers in a flooded trench opposite Messines near Ploegsteert Wood. January 1917.

Four firemen with their equipment, 1917.

Two French soldiers heat up a meal on an outdoor fireplace made from brick, 1917.

Canadian soldiers charging at the enemy during a dawn attack by going over the top of the trenches.

20th Battery Canadian Field Artillery, Neuville St. Vaast, April 1917. The horse are soaking and laden with gear.

German soldiers on board a tank which bears the word escapade on the side. Three sit on the top while another leans out of the window.

Crowds in New York celebrate the end of the First World War. America joined the conflict in 1917.

Nuns laying wreaths in a field of mass graves. The total number of military and civilian casualties in World War I was around 18 million.

Smiling British men and boys marching out of a trench at captured from the Germans at the Somme. A sign reads ‘the old hun line’ – referring to where the German front line used to be.

A bombed out town with collapsing buildings as a lone soldier wanders near a crater. Pictured 24. A gigantic shell crater, 75 yards in circumference, Ypres, Belgium, October 1917.

German officers with an armored car, Ukraine, Spring of 1918. They stand next to the car as they smile for the camera.

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U-155 exhibited near Tower Bridge in London, after the 1918 Armistice